The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BABY'S RIGHTS.

Her platform is only the cradle—
Her speeches are funny and few—
A wise little head,
But all that is said
Is only a vague little "goo!"

But how baby's rights are respected!
One nod of her dear, downy head,
Whenever she thinks she's neglected,
And down to her feet we are led.

She lifts her voice in a minute—
Her protests are loud and are long!
Each household affair—she is in it,
To see there is nothing goes wrong.

The right to twist limbs that are dimpled
In every extravagant way:
To maul and tease
The cat at her ease—
To crow and to creep all the day.

The right to love that is purest—
The right to a mother's own love!
The right to a guide that is surest,
To lead her wee footsteps above.

Her sweet little mouth she upraises,
As pure as a rose, dew impearled!
The right to our kisses and praises—
O! these are her rights, all over the world!
—Little Corporal.

THE following, which has been going the rounds for some time, anonymously, is from the hand of F. BRET HARTE, author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," and several poems full of humor, pathos, and exquisite description:

I reside at Table Mountain, and my name is
Truthful James;
I am not up to snuff about small deceit or any sinful games;
And I'll tell in sinful language what I know about
the row
That broke up our society on the Stanislaus.

But first I would remark that it is not a proper
plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-man,
And, if a member don't agree with his peculiar
whim,
To lay for that same member for to "put a head"
on him.

Now nothing could be finer or more beautiful to
see
Than the first six months' proceedings of that
same society,
Till Brown of Calaveras, brought a lot of fossil
bones,
That he found within the tunnel near the tenement
of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he reconstructed
there
From those same bones an animal that was extremely rare;
And Jones then asked the Chair for a suspension
of the rules,
Till he could prove that those same bones were one
of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and said his
greatest fault
Was that he had been trespassing on Jone's family vault;
He was the most sarcastic man, this quiet Mr.
Brown,
And on several occasions he had cleaned out the
town.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be
meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.

Then Abner Dean, of Angels, raised a point of
order, when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen,
He smiled a kind of sickly smile and curled up on
the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him
no more.

Then, in less time than I write it, every member
did engage
In a warfare with the remnants of paleozoic age,
And the way they heaved those fossils in their
anger was a sin,
And the skull of an old mammoth caved the head
of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these improper
games,
For I lived at Table Mountain and my name is
Truthful James;
And I've told in simple language what I know
about the row
That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

Mark Lemon Dead.

The distinguished English journalist Mark Lemon, editor of Punch, is dead. He has been ailing some time, but it was only during the last few days that the physicians lost hope of his recovery. Mr Lemon was born in London on the 20th of November, 1809. He entered upon his leterary career as a writer for the stage, and in that branch of literature he produced, either singly or in copartnership with others, upwards of sixty plays, farces, and other dramatic compositions. Of these the best known is the popular and well-known comedy, "The Serious Family," with its inimitable Aminidab Sleek.

But it was in connection with Punch that Mark Lemon was most widely known. He became joint editor of that famous periodical at its beginning in 1841. Two years later he was appointed sole editor, and that position he held until his death. As an actor, too, he had considerable ability, and was a conspicuous member of the Savage Club. His readings of *Falstaff* in 1868 were also a decided success. Critics united in saying that the ponderous knight had never before been so faithfully represented.

Mark Lemon's death creates another gap in the ranks of the wits who used to gather around the festive board at the Portugal Tavern every Wednesday. Douglas Jerrold has gone; so has Thackeray and John Leech. It was at one of these dinners that Thackeray happily said that "Punch could not be good without *Lemon.*"

"EDWIN M. STANTON."

REPLY OF JUDGE BLACK TO Senator Wilson.

The following is the material part of the article of Judge J. S. Black in the Galaxy for June:

To the Honorable Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts:

In the February number of the "Atlantic Monthly" appeared an article of yours entitled "Edwin M. Stanton." It contains some statements which are very wonderful, if true; and if false, they ought to be corrected. I ask you to review this production in the light of certain facts which I shall now take liberty to mention.

My principal object is to satisfy you that you have wholly misunderstood the character of Mr. Stanton, and grossly injured him by what you supposed to be a panegyric. But before I begin that, suffer me to correct some of your errors about other persons.

In your vituperative description of the Buchanan administration, you allege that "the President and his Attorney-General surrendered the Govervment's right of self-preservation" and "pronounced against its power to coerce a seceding State." You refer manifestly to the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated the 20th of November, 1860, defining the duties and powers of the President, and to the public acts of the President which show that he took the advice of the Law Department and squared his conduct accordingly. Upon this ground mainly, if not entirely, you denounce that administration as not only weak and unpatriotic, but wilfully wicked and treasonable. I propose to show that you have committed a cardinal error, if not something worse. The coarse way in which you charge the dead as well as the living with the highest crimes, would justify a reply in language much plainer than I intend to use.

Your modes of thinking and speaking on subjects of this kind are so loose and inaccurate, that it is necessary to furnish you with an idea of certain elementary principles which to most other men are too familiar to talk about.

1. The *government* of the United States is the *Constitution* and *laws.*

2. The *preservation* of the government consists in *maintaining* the supremacy of the Constitution and laws.

3. For this purpose certain *coercive* powers are delegated to the Executive, which he may use to defend the laws when they are resisted.

4. But in this country, as in every other, except where the government is an absolute despotism, the authority of the Chief Magistrate is *limited* and his hands are tied up by legal restrictions, to prevent him from using physical force against the life, liberty and property of his fellow citizens, unless in certain prescribed ways and on proper occasions.

5. He is bound by his inaugural oath to keep within those limits; if he *breaks* the laws, he *destroys* the government; he cannot stab the Constitution in the back because he is afraid that somebody else will strike it in the face.

6. The government of the United States, within its proper sphere, is a *sovereign,* as much as the States are sovereign within their sphere. It acts *immediately* upon the people and claims their *direct* obedience to its laws. As a State cannot make war upon a city, county, or town, and put all its inhabitants to the sword because some of them have acted or threatened to act illegally, so the General Government is also restrained from exterminating the whole population of a State for the offences, actual or intended, of some who live among them.

7. The so-called ordinances of secession in 1860-'61 were the declarations of certain persons who made them that they *intended to disobey* the laws of the United States. It was the duty of Congress and the President to see that forcible resistance to the laws, when actually made, should be met by a counter-force sufficient to put it down; but neither Congress nor the President had authority to declare war and begin hostilities, by anticipation, against all the people at once, and put them all in the attitude of public enemies without regard to their personal guilt or innocence.

Apart from the religious obligation of his oath, he loved the Constitution of his country on his own account, as the best government the world ever saw. I do not expect you to sympathize with this feeling; your affections are otherwise engaged. But can you not make some allowance for his attachment to that great compact which was framed by our forefathers to secure union, justice, peace, State independence and individual liberty for ourselves and our posterity?

Another thing: All his predecessors governed their conduct by similar notions of fidelity to the Constitution. In peace and in war, in prosperity and disaster, through all changes, in spite of all threats and provocations, they had kept their oaths and assumed no ungranted power. It was the most natural thing in the world for Mr. Buchanan to follow the example of such men as Washington, Madison and Jackson, rather than the precepts of those small but ferocious politicians who thought their own passions and interests a "higher law" than the law of the country.

Again: All his advisers—not I alone, but *all* of them—expressed the clear and unhesitating opinion that his view of the law on the subject of coercing States was right. His legal duty being settled, not one among them ever breathed a suggestion that he ought to violate it.

"Besides: There was a question of natural justice, as well as legal propriety, involved in making war upon the States at that time. Nine-tenths of the Southern people were thoroughly devoted to the Union, and had committed no sin against it even in thought. Would it have been well to bring the visitation of fire, sword, and famine upon whole communities of innocent persons? You will probably answer this in the affirmative. You think that no opportunity to shed the blood and plunder the property of men, women, and children who live beyond the Potomac ought ever to be lost. Mr. Buchanan might have seized that occasion to imitate John Brown on a large scale, and thus made himself an "heroic character" in your eyes. But you must be aware that he would have been regarded by the mass of men as a moral monster; and the admiration of yourself and your party in Massachusetts would have been but a poor compensation for the eternal weight of infamy with which the rest of the world would have loaded his memory.

Further still: You know that the General in Chief of the army had reported five companies as the whole available force for operations in the South, and you never proposed to increase it. Yet you wanted war. Why? You must have desired the Union cause to be disgraced and defeated, for nothing else could have resulted from such a war as you now abuse Mr. Buchanan for not making. You and your party in Congress were strictly non-committal. You did not recommend peace, nor offer your support to war. You would take neither the olive branch nor the sword. You refused to settle, and you made no preparation for a contest. But you reveal now what was then the secret desire of your heart—that the administration, in defiance of law and without means, would declare war on its own responsibility. This would have been an expulsion of the Southern States from the Union, for it would have placed all their people beyond the protection of Federal law; they would necessarily rise in self defence; our little army of five hundred men would perish in a fortnight; before the fourth of March the independence of the South would be a settled fact.

I come now to the more important part of your article, which directly concerns Mr. Stanton. Your attacks upon Buchanan, Toucey, and Thompson might be safely passed in silence, but the character of Stanton must utterly perish if it be not defended against your praise.

You give us the first information we ever had that Mr. Stanton, though acting with the Democratic party, was an abolitionist at heart almost from his earliest youth. For this fact you vouch his declaration to Judge Chase more than thirty years ago, at Columbus, Ohio; and you attempt to corroborate it by citing his association at Washington with Dr. Bailey and other abolitionists. If you tell the truth, he was the most marvellous impostor that ever lived or died. Among us, his political principles were thought to be as well known as his name and occupation. He never allowed his fidelity to be doubted for one moment. It was perfectly understood that he had no affinities whatever with men of your school in morals or politics. His condemnation of the abolitionists was unsparing for their hypocrisy, their corruption, their enmity to the Constitution, and their lawless disregard for the rights of States and individuals. Thus he won the confidence of Democrats. On the faith of such professions we promoted him in his business, and gave him office, honor, and fortune. But, according to your account, he was all the while waiting and hoping for the time to come when he could betray the Constitution and its friends into the cruel clutches of their enemies. For this cold-blooded and deliberate treachery you bespeak the admiration of the American people. You might as well propose to canonize Judas Iscariot.

I maintain, on the other hand, that he was what he seemed to be, a sound and sincere friend, political and personal, of the men who showered their favors on his head. He had at least the average amount of attachment for "the Constitution of the United States, and for the peace, good order, and happiness of the same." As a necessary consequence, he dreaded the dishonest and destructive rule which he foresaw that you would be sure to establish as soon as you could. His democracy did not cease when the war opened. In the summer of 1861, when your anti-constitutional principles began to be practically carried out by the kidnapping of innocent citizens, by the suppression of free speech, and by the enslavement of the press, he imprecated the vengeance of God and the law upon the guilty authors of those crimes with as much energy as any Democrat in the nation. Only a short time before his appointment as Secretary of War his love of liberty and legal justice impelled him to curse Mr. Lincoln himself with bitter curses. He called him by contemptuous names, and with *simian,* if not with "swinish phrase soiled his addition." I admit that he changed these sentiments afterwards, but I deny that he had adopted your way of thinking while he pretended to concur in ours. His conversation was a real one, produced by what he regarded as "good and sufficient reasons him thereunto moving," and it was accompanied, or immediately followed by a corresponding change of his party attitude. He was not what you make him out, a mere fawning hypocrite.

What cargoes of defamatory falsehood he must have consigned to your keeping! You do not break the foul bulk, but you give us some samples which deserve some examination. He denounced Mr. Toucey as false to his country, inspired Dawes' resolution against him, and expressed the belief that he ought to be arrested. Let us look at this a moment.

To Mr. Toucey's face Mr. Stanton breathed no syllable of censure upon his official conduct as head of the Navy Department. To the President or Cabinet he expressed no doubt of his wisdom, much less of his honesty. He met him every day with a face of smiling friendship. Toucey certainly had not the remotest idea that Stanton was defaming him behind his back, or conspiring with abolitionists to destroy his reputation. He would as soon have suspected him of an intent to poison his food or stab him in his sleep. Can it be possible that Stanton was the author of the Dawes resolution?

That resolution is found in the "Congressional Globe," Second Session, Thirty-sixth Congress, 1860-61, part second, pp. 1423-24. The proceeding was begun, no doubt, in the hope of finding something on which the charge could be founded of scattering the navy to prevent it from being used against the South. But that failed miserably; and the committee reported nothing worse than "a grave error" of the Secretary in accepting without delay or inquiry the resignation of certain naval officers. Even this had no foundation in law or fact. Its truth was denied and the evidence called for; none was produced. The right to explain and defend was demanded, but the gag of the previous question was applied before a word could be said. The accusers knew very well that it would not bear the slightest investigation. Mr. Sickles said truly (amid cries of "order") that "censure without evidence disgraces only those who pronounce it." Mr. Toucey's reputation was never injuriously affected by it in the estimaton of any fair-minded man. But you fish it up from the oblivion to which it has been consigned, and try to give it decency and dignity by saying that Stanton inspired it. You do not appear to perceive the hideous depth to which your assertion, if true, would drag him down. It is not true; the whole business bears the impress of a different mind.

I take it upon me to deny most emphatically that Mr. Stanton ever "wrote a full and detailed account of that Cabinet scene" by which you can have the least hope of being corroberated. I cannot prove a negative; but I can show that your assertion is incredible. That he should have coolly indited a letter, even though he never sent it, filled with foolish brags of his own prowess, which half a dozen men then living could prove to be false, was consistent either with his prudence, veracity or taste. Besides, he often spoke with me about the events of that period, and never in my hearing did he manifest the slightest disposition to misunderstand or misrepresent them. On the contrary, when a statement resembling yours about the Cabinet scene was published in a London paper, I suggested that he ought to contradict it; and he replied, explaining how and by whom it had been fabricated, but said it was not worth a contradiction, for every man of common intelligence would know it to be a mere tissue of lies. You cannot destroy Stanton's character for sense and decency by citing his own authority against himself. Nor can you find any other proof to sustain the story. It is the weak invention of some scurvy politician, who sought to win the patronage of one administration by maligning another.

> Some busy and insinuating rouge,
> Some cogging, cozening slave to get some office,
> Hath devised this slander.

The odious character you have given Mr. Stanton is not merely unjust in itself, but, if uncontradicted, it must lead to other misconceptions of him. Besides the offences against law, justice, humanity, and truth which you have enumerated and assigned to him for his glorification, he has been charged with others which, if established, must expose him to universal execration. For instance, it is asserted that, in the winter of 1861, when he was a member of the Cabinet, he gave to Governor Brown, of Mississippi, the most emphatic assurance of his conviction that secession was right, and urged him to "go on" with it; that in 1862, while he was writing the most affectionate letters to General McClellan, he not only maligned him at Washington, but maliciously plotted his defeat and the destruction of his army before Richmond; that he refused in 1864 to receive the Andersonville prisoners when offered freely without ransom, exchange, or other equivalent, though he knew that if left there they must perish miserably for want of the medicine and food which their captors had not the means to give them. These accusations you are aware, have often been made, with horrible aggravations which I need not repeat. His friends have denied and discredited them mainly on the ground that his character was wholly above such imputations. But you have done your full best to make this defence worthless. If he wore the cloak of constitutional Democracy with us, and put on the livery of abolitionism with you, why should he not assume the garb of a secessionist with men of the South? If he tried to get his friend Toucey kidnapped, what moral principle could hinder him from contriving the ruin of his friend McClellan? If he craftily exerted himself at your end of the avenue to bring on a bloody civil war, which according to his own declarations at our end was unlawful and causeless, what crime against human life was he not capable of committing? If he willfully left our prisoners to certain starvation, and then managed falsely to throw the odium of their death upon the political enemies of the party in power, and thus contributed very largely to the enslavement of the Southern States was not that an act of "intense and abounding patriotism," as well worthy of your praise as some others for which you have bestowed it? Those who give credit to you will find it perfectly logical to believe the worst that has ever been said of him.

When men like these are found to have committed a fault, it is well that history should deal with it tenderly,

> And, sad as angels for the good man's sin,
> Weep to record and blush to give it in.

But the loyalty that tramples on law—the fidelity which stabs the liberties it ought to protect—the public zeal which expends itself in gratifying the vindictive or mercenary passions of one party by the unjust oppression of another—this kind of patriotism has less claim to the admiration of the world. It is a cheap thing, readily supplied to any faction unprincipled enough to pay for it. It is entirely too "intense and abounding," and its intensity and abundance are always greatest in the worst times. It does not sanctify evil deeds. If it be not a sin in itself, it certainly deserves to be ranked among what Dr. Johnson calls "the rascally virtues."

Mr. Stanton's reputation is just now in a critical condition. He took no care of it while he lived, and he died, like Bacon, leaving a vulnerable name "to men's charitable speeches." He needs a more discriminating eulogist than you, and a far better defence than I am able to make. I have not attempted to portray his good qualities; I intended only to protest against your shameless parade of vices to which he was not addicted, and crimes which he never committed; and this I have done, not only because it is just to him but necessary for the vindication of others.

J. S. BLACK.

—As a man and his wife, residing in Keokuk county, Iowa, were returning one day last week, from the funeral of the last of their three children, who had died of scarlet fever, a thunder storm came up, and just as they were entering the gate of their desolated house the lightning struck their carriage. The man was instantly killed, and his wife is now a raving maniac.

—Georgia is about to do great business in dried blackberries. She has orders to ship large quanties to California, where they find a ready market at high prices. North Carolina has also heavy orders to the same effect. Tennessee could furnish a large amount of blackberries if there should be a demand.

A FEARFUL NIGHT.

Out in a Texas Storm—A Small "Branch" Becomes a Raging River—Several Persons Drowned.

(From the Austin (Texas) Journal, May 17.)

We published some days since, a brief, and necessarily imperfect account of this strange and most painful calamity, which we now correct, with fuller particulars, as we receive the statement from the lips of Brevet Colonel Merriam, Major of the 24th infantry, who is now in Austin. The Colonel, after almost four years of military service on the frontier of Kansas, New Mexico and West Texas, had received leave of absence, and was journeying with his wife and child from El Paso to the Texan coast.

They had reached the head of the Concho river, and camped for the night, on Sunday, the 24th of April.

The river is formed by the junction of the rills of water from several large springs, which have been damned into ponds by the wild beaver, and are well filled with large fish.

The stream at this point is so small that a man can step across it anywhere. The banks were 20 feet above the bed of the water. Fatigued with the long journey of 68 miles in the previous 24 hours, without water, the party were pleasantly resting, when, early in the evening, Colonel Merriam was roused by the signs of an approaching storm. The tent was fastened and made as secure as possible, and about 9 o'clock a hailstorm burst upon them, accompanied by some rain and a strong wind. The fall of hail was unprecedented, lasting until nearly 11; the stones being of the size of hen's eggs, and striking the tent and prairie with a noise like near and incessant musketry.

The colonel, who was not ignorant of the sudden and extreme overflows to which the mountain streams of Texas are liable, went out into the darkness and soon as the storm had ceased, to note what effect had been produced on the rivulet. To his amazement, he found in the formerly almost dry bed of the creek a resistless torrent loaded and filled with hail, rolling nearly bank-full, white as milk, and silent as a river of oil!

He at once saw the danger, and ran back to the tent, shouting to the escort and servants to turn out. He placed Mrs. M., the child, and nurse in the carriage, and with the aid of three men started to run with it to the higher ground, a distance of not more than 60 yards. Scarcely a minute had elapsed from the time the alarm had been given, but already the water had surged over the bank in waves of such volume and force as to sweep the party from their feet before they had traversed 30 yards.

The colonel called for assistance on some cavalry soldiers who had just escaped from the United States Mail station near by, but they were too terrorized to heed or to help.

Colonel Merriam then abandoned the hope of saving his family in the carriage, and tried to enter it in order to swim out with them, but he was swept down the ice cold torrent like a bubble. Being an expert swimmer, he succeeded in reaching the bank about two hundred yards below, and ran back to renew the effort; then he received the terrible tidings that the moment after he was swept down, the carriage, with all its precious freight had turned over, and gone rolling down the flood, his wife saying as she disappeared, "My darling husband, good bye." The little rill of a few hours before, which a child might step across, had become a raging river, covered with masses of drift wood a mile in width, and from thirty to forty feet deep.

The bereaved husband procured a horse from one of the cavalry, and rode far down the torrent, but could see nothing in the darkness, and hear naught but the wild sound of the waves. So passed the long and wretched night.

Before day the strange and momentary flood had passed by, and the small stream shrank to its usual size and ran in its wonted bed. The sad search began. The drowned soldiers and servants, four in number were found, and the body of the wife taken from the water about three-fourths of a mile below, and prepared for a journey of 53 miles to the post of Concho for temporary burial. Not till three days after was the body of the child found, four miles down the stream, and a long distance from its bed. Mrs. Merriam was a lady of fine culture and attainments, valued and beloved by all who knew her. The little girl, not three years old, was remarkable for the maturity of her mind and the sweetness of her disposition.

The carriage was drifted by the current about a mile, and lodged in a thicket. The storm and flood are represented as frightful beyond description. The beaver ponds from which the Concho takes its rise were so filled with the icy hail that the catfish were killed by the congelation, and were swept in wagon loads, together with the myriads of smaller animals of the plain, such as rabbits and snakes, all over the country by the sudden and rushing flood.

Three days after the storm, when the party left the Concho, the hail still lay in drifts and winrows to the depth of more than six feet! A calamity more sad, strange, and tragic it has seldom been our lot to narrate, and our deepest sympathies go out to the father and husband, thus suddenly stricken to the heart by the ghastly loss of all that he held most dear.

—Mrs. Stewart, the wife of Robert Stewart, of Rochester, N. Y., died on Sunday morning, it was reported, from injuries received by an explosion of bituminous coal. The physician, Dr. Langworthy, however instituted an inqury, and ascertained that Mrs. Stewart had attempted to kindle a fire on Saturday evening, using coal that had been kept in an old powder keg. It seems that there was dried powder still remaining, which exploded, burning the hair from her head, and inflicting mortal injury. Her little daughter was close by at the time, but escaped all harm. The unfortunate woman lingered till the next morning in excruciating agony.

—A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated near Rogersville, Tenn., on the night of the 17th. A stranger called at the house of Thomas Sizemore and asked him to come out to his gate and get a letter. As soon as Sizemore presented himself he was shot through the head and in the breast, producing instant death.

VARIETIES.

—A Wisconsin boy has had an eye put out while playing "mumeletpeg." It is a warning to those youths who are devoted to this amusement.

—The Crown Prince of Austria is described as a dull, indolent, good natured lad, who cares for nothing in the world but dancing and music.

—A new comic and satirical weekly paper is to appear in Dublin, called Zosimus, the nickname of a fool once well known in the streets of that city.

—A little girl went out to gather flowers a few days ago in the woods near Eau Galla, Wisconsin. The woods were on fire at the time, and the child was surrounded by the flames and perished.

—The Vienna committee of the Schiller monument has chosen for its site the place on the Getreidmarkt, in front of the Academy. For this undertaking sixty thousand gulden are already at the disposal of the committee.

—A Mississippi paper says the legislators of that State are making a good thing of it. Besides drawing eight dollars a day, one follows the tonsorial profession, while another, more intellectually gifted, plays the fiddle for dancing parties.

—Put-in-Bay will be a favorite place of resort this year. The hotel has been enlarged and the fishing and scenery would have been improved had it been practicable. The people of Ohio and Michigan think there is nothing in the world to equal Put-in-Bay.

—Omaha has a man who lives with his family in one of the large iron tubes used in the construction of a bridge. He was too poor to rent even the humblest frame cabin, so he adapted this singular expedient. He has constructed a neat stone fire-place in his iron house and here the wife and children manage to live and get their frugal meals.

—The French Society for the Protection of Children offers a prize of from five hundred to a thousand francs for the best answer to the question, What are the causes of the excessive mortality of children in the first year of life, and what means can be applied for its decrease? Manuscripts are to be sent, up to the 1st of November, to Dr. Meyer, 17 Rue Beranger, Paris.

—Mayor Fox of Philadelphia, vetoed the resolution inviting the New York Seventh Regiment to visit that city, on the ground that if the regiment is entertained it should be at private cost, and that should the hospitalities be tendered, a bad precedent would be set, which, in regard to the visits of other large military bodies, might embarrass the city. The veto was sustained by Select but overridden by Common Council.

—A fearful ride on a bell was lately taken by a lad in the village of Fully, canton Valois, Switzerland. He was seated on the bell, when the ringer commeneed to pull it. Not able to hold on, he fell from the tower, and was picked up senseless about fifteen feet from the church. In his fall he had broken two wodden crucifixes. Strange to say, he was hardly hurt, but could relate his own adventures a few minutes after the event.

—Some months since, pleasant rooms were engaged at the West End, Boston, fitted up, furnished with books, periodicals, a piano, and materials for playing games of various kinds, and some half a dozen young ladies were in attendance every evening to welcome young working women of that city, who desired to spend their spare evenings profitably and pleasantly. Notwithstanding these rare inducements, the largest attendance never exceeded twenty, and is now virtually reduced to nothing. So the well-meant philanthropy has been a melancholy failure.

—Two men claiming to be taking the census, and representing themselves as United States officers, obtained lately from a German farmer in Rome, Wisconsin, a description of his farm, filled up a blank mortgage, and asked him to sign the instrument. At first he refused; but upon being told by them that such was the law, consented. At the time he did not understand that he had been duped, but upon consulting his neighbors came to that conclusion, and started in pursuit of the rascils. One of them was arrested, but the other escaped.

—An elderly lady, who resides in Woodford county, Ky., was killed on last Thursday, by a vicious cow. It seems the cow had just dropped a calf that was very weak, and the old lady and her son went to the field to bring the calf to the house and take care of it. The son was carrying the calf, and as the cow troubled him, the old lady took the calf, and told her son to keep the cow away, but the furious animal broke past the young man, hooked the old lady in the side, and then fell on her, completely breaking every rib from her spine. She lived only a few hours.

—A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Index states that owing to the great profits which have been realized, the cultivation of fruit in the vicinity of Norfolk has become almost entirely limited to strawberries. The extensive peach orchards of former years have died out and no pains taken to replace them. The number of acres in strawberries this season is represented to be about twelve hundred, the aggregate yield of which may be stated at hardly less than five millions of quarts. But the rapacious maw of the great northern markets from Baltimore to Boston, is capable of taking in the whole, and the demand is for more.

—Lonisville has found on its streets a horned frog. It has ten horns on its head and an innumerable number scattered over its body. In its general appearance it resembles a frog, and in its sluggishness a toad, hence it is known in some localities as a horned frog, and in others a horned toad. This is a good specimen of its tribe, and has a more or less circular or oval body, flattened, and covered with tuberculated scales. The head is short and triangular, with prominent vortex. The neck is very short, with traverse folds underneath. It is about four inches long, and two-thirds as wide as in the main. The tail is long, and with the hind legs, forms something similar to a three-pronged pitchfork. This remarkable object was actually found in a Louisville street.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May. 28, 1870

WE HAVE RECEIVED letters from different sections of the State indicating a preference for a later day than the 14th of June for the assembling of the Democratic Editorial Convention. Those who belong to the Masonic fraternity want to attend the encampment celebration at Williamsport on the 14th of June—the religious portion will attend the Sunday School celebration at Harrisburg about the same time, the legal branch intimate their services will be in demand in the county courts until after the middle of the month. In view of these circumstances, a later day has been designated, as will be seen from the subjoined call:

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

We have been requested by several Democratic editors in the West, to assume the responsibility of making a call upon the Democratic editors of the State, to meet in convention, and also to designate the time and place. We, therefore, recommend Altoona, Tuesday, the 28th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES P. BANK,
President Democratic Editorial Association of Western Pennsylvania.
W. T. H. PAULEY, Waynesburg *Messenger*,
W. S. BLACK, *Gazette and Democrat*, NewCastle, } Secretaries.

THE WATERLOO DEFEAT OF THE NEW YORK RADICALS.

The latest election returns from the Empire State indicate that the Democratic majority will be at least seventy, and may reach *seventy-five thousand*. In strong Radical counties a complete revolution appears to have taken place and the negro party has been overwhelmed. Among the returns, we notice that Genesee county, which gave GRANT a majority of 1,410, now wheels into the Democratic ranks and gives CHURCH, 56 majority; Herkimer county, heretofore Radical, gives 150 Democratic majority. Like changes are noted all over the State, which, outside of Kings and Queen counties where the "copperheads" polled so many illegal votes, gives a majority for the White Man's party. Truly, our friends in New York have struck the death blow, and it now remains with her sister States to finish the work, which they will proceed to do without delay.

THE *Gazette* of Saturday, in a carefully prepared article, unequivocally commits itself in favor of the income tax—a measure, we unhesitatingly undertake to say, is more obnoxious to the masses of the people than any measure affecting our public finances ever advocated by any political party. This feature of the Radical policy has been so often and so thoroughly condemned, that we did not think it would find a defender in the *Gazette*, with all its ultra partisan proclivities; and yet we are glad to have it thus committed. It reiterates its old assertion that the tax is not felt, or even known, by the mass of the voters, and that the burthen falls most heavily upon municipalities—the rural districts paying next to nothing to the internal revenue. So far from this being the case, the facts alleged in objection to the income tax, and which it attempts to refute, are true—"that it is in the highest degree unjust, because it fails to discriminate between the revenues of the rich idler and the earnings of the industrious working man." It is productive of fraud and perjury, and instead of the instances of violated oath by interested parties, with which the newspaper columns of the country have teemed, decreasing, they are increasing in numbers. Were the question submitted to the voters of the city and county to-day, we candidly believe there would not be a tithe of the working men in its favor; and, as the *Gazette*, so far as it is concerned, has committed its party to the measure, we shall expect Democrats to make the issue, and have it squarely and fairly met before the people.

THE Altoona *Sun* prints and endorses the call for the meeting of the Democratic editors of this State, and we have no fears but that it will receive a cordial endorsement from all sections. The meeting will be one of the most important ever held, and we hope that every paper, English and German, will be represented. The *Sun* says:

Several weeks ago the Bellefonte *Watchman* suggested the expediency of having a convention of Democratic editors for the purpose of consultation and the adoption of such measures as will best promote the efficiency and secure the success of the Democratic party. The proposition met with general favor, the only difficulty being in selecting a place of meeting. At last, the officers of the Western editorial association have taken the matter in hand and designated Altoona as the place, and Tuesday, June 28th, as the time of meeting.

We trust this action will meet with the hearty approval of every Democratic editor in the State. More than this, we hope it shall be our pleasure to meet every member of the fraternity who can possibly make it suit to be present. There is a great necessity that we should meet. Having to bear the brunt of the battles of the party it is only right that editors should have a voice in shaping it's policy, and that that voice should be effective, let it be only after the fullest, the freest and the calmest deliberation.

"CASTE LEGISLATION."

Without the fear of MORTON or SUMNER before its eyes, the *Dispatch* is endangering its own political safety, and if it is not, as Mr. FERRY was, and Mr. REVELS is likely to be, read out of the Radical party, it will at least lose favor with the more ultra of its leaders. It is absolutely treasonable in its language denunciatory of Mr. SUMNER'S bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, characterizing it as "silly" and "as a foolish attempt to legislate on subjects which public sentiment will sooner or later appropriately settle." As Falstaff would indignantly exclaim, "Call you *that* backing your friends?" Was "public sentiment" permitted to settle any of the *other* questions affecting the social or political relations of the negro, into which he has been summarily thrust by the Radicals for political ends? Was the "public sentiment" of fifty thousand majority in Ohio against negro suffrage—even where the *Dispatch's* party upon all other issues was successful—respected in the "appropriate" settlement of the subject? Was the outspoken voice of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and other great States regarded as "public sentiment" by Radical Legislatures—chosen upon the anti-negro suffrage issue—in the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment? Far from it. "Public sentiment", instead of being respected, was unblushingly outraged; and the *Dispatch* is but stultifying itself when it attempts to ignore the action contemplated by SUMNER'S bill. It kept pace with its party in its gradual inroads upon the constitutional rights of the States and in open disregard of the sovereign will of the people. From its incipiency, it could not have misunderstood the purport of the movement for the very social and political elevation of the negro, which it now affects to ridicule as "silly" and "foolish."

The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment carried with it this very power for Congressional enforcement contemplated by Mr. SUMNER'S bill, by taking away from the States all control of the suffrage question, and centreing it in Congress. Mr. SUMNER has been the father and the apostle of the Radical party, and has taken every step in its aggressive inroads upon old landmarks which have been so implicitly followed by its rank and file; and none has kept better step to the music of this Radical aggression than the *Dispatch* itself. He knows what is the true intent and meaning of the Fifteenth Amendment, and in the introduction of his bill for its enforcement, SUMNER was but following out the programme which was accepted by the party upon its first introduction. He and Mr. MORTON have repeatedly declared that the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office, and to be voted for; when that right is conferred, you can make no discrimination, no distinction against the enfranchised negro and the white man, affecting either his social or political rights; you cannot exclude him from hotels, theatres, or any of the privileges of public conveyance, which a white man can claim; you dare not deny him access to your white schools, or the privilege of sitting beside and associating freely with white children; and the *Dispatch* is shamefully going back upon its former avowals, in condemning the bill for the accomplishment of its avowed purpose, and which it knows can never be settled to the satisfaction of its party by "public sentiment and social custom." It is this very tendency of "public sentiment" in repugnance to the "social custom" which they would establish by law, which they dread, and which induced this proposed mandatory legislation embodied in Mr. SUMNER'S bill.

If the *Dispatch* is honest in its opposition to this infamous bill of Mr. SUMNER—an indispensable corollary—why did it so boldly and persistently ignore the Congressional resolution of 1861, "that this war was not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing, or interfering with the rights or *established institutions* of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and lend its influence to the overthrow of the very rights and institutions which it professed to respect? Why did it not adhere, in its mode of conducting political canvasses, to the sentiment of the "loyal Governors," convened at Altoona, (when a series of disasters to our arms and threatened defeat prompted a conciliatory policy,) not only to the Democracy, but to the people of the South, instead of waging repeated crusades against all opponents of Radical policy, denouncing them as "rebels," "copperheads" and "traitors?" This disposition to relent comes too late to inspire confidence in its sincerity.

The *Dispatch*, and a few Republican journals who have the sagacity to snuff danger in the breeze, are becoming alarmed at the disaffection which is daily growing among the thinking white men of their party, and have the shrewdness to attempt to stem the current. But it is too late—they must be borne with it or submit to the defeat which inevitably awaits them *upon the issues of their own creation*. We do not wonder at their concern; but it would be far more dignified and manly in them to come out in bold and frank denunciation of the aggressive schemes of Radicalism, than to seek to ward off threatened danger by sallies of humor or sickly sarcasm.

AS THE Republican party is now enjoying its delerium of triumph in securing a vote for the blacks, sufficient, it is claimed, to offset the "Dutch and the Irish," the leaders are not so humble as they were to the above class during the last campaign. To reinstate them in favor, we propose that the coming Republican Convention pass something like the following:

Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so, arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

FREE LOVE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mrs. H. B. STANTON in a recent burst of eloquence on the subject of "Marriage and Divorce," made the following alarming assertion:

Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, told her that there was one application for a divorce to every four for marriage in that State. She also stated that there were sixteen thousand divorces granted in Massachusetts last year. She believed that divorces should be granted at the will of the parties. Marriage should be the the outgrowth of intellectual sympathy, and any other union was one of degradation.

This, from the part of the country which sets itself to teach politics and religion. This is free love doctrine with a vengeance.

THE speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON, in reply to the address of the legislative bodies on presentation of the result of the vote of the *plebiscitum*, is a remarkable one, and stamps him at once the ablest statesman and most adroit ruler of Europe. True, he promises much, but he has the strength and power which the prestige of his name have obtained for him as the guaranty of their fulfilment. His confident assertion that the "empire is strong," is no idle boast, for it has emerged from the struggle in which the question was one between the empire and revolution, with an increased strength which has scarce ever attended such threatened political and social revulsions; and if NAPOLEON will but redeem his pledge that the empire "will show its strength by moderation," he may well assert that now, more than ever, France "may be fearless of the future," for none will be found daring enough to "oppose the progressive march of the regime which a great people founded amid political troubles, and which is thus fortified in an era of peace and liberty.

The speech is short, terse, able, and in contrast with GRANT'S monosyllabic utterances, either upon great or small occasions, is peculiarly flattering to the French nation, and humiliating to ours.

THE darkey has peculiar notions of dignity, from lowering which he ludicrously shrinks. A suit was brought before a magistrate in Frankford, near Philadelphia, on Thursday, by a light mulatto against a full blooded African. The latter is a barber. A few days ago the prosecutor went into the barber's shop and sat down in the chair. The artist in hair asked him what he wanted. "To be shaved," was the reply. "We have no black soap," said the barber. The mulatto becoming indignant demanded the meaning of the remark. The barber satisfied him by saying that "he didn't shave niggers." The mulatto's blood boiled. He sued out a warrant charging the barber with assault. They have both employed counsel and a red hot time is expected.

WE protest against the N. Y. *Times'* abuse of Brother CLARK. Don't it know that the Reverend gentleman was "loil" throughout the war; that he was a fighting colonel, made political speeches and abused copperheads? The *Times* should be more charitable and leave it to the villainous, traitorous sheets, to thus speak of the Colonel. It looks bad in a "loil" newspaper to say:

In his last letter (he wrote but ninety-nine) to the lady first interested in his suit for his hand, and subsequently in the suit against him for breaking the engagement, he ungallantly said: "Woman is called man's helpmeet, but how often is she little more than help eat?" A "help eat!" Was ever such slander on woman uttered by reverend doctor before?

THE most cheering accounts of reactions in public sentiment are daily received by Democratic members of Congress from all parts of the great Northwest. These, together with the defeat of the Radicals in Connecticut, and the more recent overwhelming Democratic triumph in the State of New York, have greatly elated the friends of constitutional reform and a caucus of Democratic members will soon be convened. Sambos's appearance at the polls is producing its natural effect. A letter from New York states that where one negro voted for the Radical ticket, that at least ten whitemen forsook the sinking cause, *and mainly for that reason*. The skies are bright, indeed.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE of the administration has been shown up with an arrray of facts and figures, obtained by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, from official sources, that are appalling. In the Navy Department there has been an excess of expenditures, over the annual appropriations, of twenty-two millions of dollars. The surplus amount has been taken from the sales of property that belonged to the government. In the Treasury Department there are sixteen hundred more employes in service than are authorized by law. This is an increase of six hundred over the illegal excess of one thousand of April last, and shows that nearly two millions of dollars are paid out for this service in violation of law. "Yet it is pretended," said Mr. BECK, in debate on the Naval bill, "that the government is being economically administered. Such a pretence is a fraud and a cheat."

WHEN reading Radical papers, one is almost led to believe they are edited by negroes. The colored people are lauded to the skies, while the whiteman is made to appear in the worst possible of plights. As a sample we give the following from the N. Y. *Times* of Wednesday:

The colored citizens of New York and Brooklyn have nobly vindicated the justice of their enfranchisement. They have voted quietly, intelligently and on the Republican side. "We won't vote against our liberty," said the colored men to their recreant brethren of the Sixteenth ward; and so in the twin cities they have faithfully cemented a union whose record will, ere long, be manifest. The single exception on the score of orderly conduct occurred in Brooklyn, where a ward politition seems to have been the sggressor, and the negro voter only struck in self defense. It may safely be predicted of the colored citizens that they will never furnish a parallel to the disgraceful rowdyism that has been a frequent characteristic of various sections of their white brethren.

AND NOW, white men of the twenty-third congressional district of Pennsylvania, you are notified to step up to the captain's office and settle your little income returns, which the collector informs us must be paid before the 25th day of June next, "otherwise additional expenses will be incurred," and all to keep up the Freedman's Bureau to outvote you and continue an infernal Radical crew in office, plundering the people. The notice was not ordered to be inserted in THE POST, but for fear that some of our Democratic friends in the district may not see the *ukase* of the collector and be inflicted with "additional expenses," we give this information free of charge.

GRANT will hardly be able to get through his St Domingo job, by which it is reported, he would pocket an immense sum of money. A Washington special says:

It is hard to know exactly how the Senate stands as regards the St. Domingo annexation question. The authorities differ very widely on the subject of the probability of its ratification or rejection. The friends of the measure are very sanguine, while those opposed are equally confident it cannot obtain the requisite constitutional number of votes. I learn to-day that two prominent Senators, representing opposite sides, have made a canvass of the Senate, and that the result of their labors is an agreement that thirty-two Senators are still opposed.

AN indignant Virginia matron, MARTHA HAINES BUTT BENNETT, has published a card in which she says that she was elected a Vice President of the Woman's Rights Convention without her knowledge or consent; that she has not such masculine tastes, and that her ideas of what a refined and elegant lady should be are too exalted to permit her to deseend from the pedestal upon which she would desire to see every woman placed. Finally, she says that this is not the first time that some fiend in human form has endeavored to villify her, for what reason is to her involved in mystery.

AN exchange says that SUMNER'S bill supplementary to the civil rights act is "a very extensive interference with the tastes of the people and their rights to select their associates in travel, at the schools, churches and elsewhere. If the people cannot readily adapt themselves to this degree of equality, the distinction will be made by so increasing the rates at certain hotels, colleges, churches, and on certain railways, steamboats, &c., that the rich and aristocratic only can offord the luxury of exclusiveness."

A LADY who is represented as an inmate of the White House, declares that GRANT has made so much money out of the Presidency, that he has frequently assured her that so wearied had he become of the cares of office, that under no circumstances would he consent to be regarded as a candidate for a second term.

THE radicals in the Second Pennsylvania district propose to run JOHN PRICE WETHERILL for Congress, Mr. O'NEILL being dropped on account of the negroes refusing to vote for him, because he would not recommend negroes for work in the Navy Yard as mechanics.

THE only outrages committed in New York on election day on the negro voters were committed by the Radicals themselves—such of the blacks as chose to vote the Democratic ticket being set on and beaten by other blacks, no doubt under directions from the headquarters so to do.

THE bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment especially protects the negro while the white man is left to maintain his rights upon general principles, and in the best way he can. The whole matter of suffrage is virtually claimed as belonging to Congress, and under its capricious jurisdiction State courts are also ignored.

WHAT a beautiful spirit of toleration is inculcated in the minds of the negroes. Whenever one is found daring to vote the Democratic ticket, he does so at the risk of his life. In New York one negro voted the Democratic ticket, which so greatly excited a number of his colored brethren that they chased him several blocks, and on overtaking him, subjecting him to a severe pounding. What right has a negro to vote according to his own judgment? The Radicals imagine that they have a mortgage on the entire race, body and soul, and strive to impress that humiliating fact upon their minds upon every occasion.

IN one of the election districts of Royalton, Vt., on the day of the vote on the Constitutional Convention, a special canvass of women was made, with the following result:

Number of women in the district	82
In favor of suffrage	14
Opposed to suffrage	53
Having no choice	14
Not found at home	1

This shows what way the women suffrages wind blows in Vermont.

GREELEY fills nearly three columns of the *Tribune* with extracts defending his conduct in the free-love affair. It is needless to say that every one of these extracts are taken from Radical papers.

THE *Dispatch* don't like our rooster, nor the news from New York—very likely.

ONLY seven more weeks from Friday next and Congress adjourns.

For the Post.

"Black" Ingratitude.

Messrs. Editors:

Decoration Day approaches and the very air is resonant with the tintinabulation of the muffled drums and the distant notes of the ear-piercing fife. All the pageantry of mimic war—the long procession of surviving non-combatants and the brilliant array of military come "gleaming on," in all the pomp of line, field and staff. Colonels appear upon the scene in the more attractive guise of Major-Generals; Captains and even Lieutenants, as Adjutant Generals, and plain Commissaries of Subsistance figure as dashing Aid-de-camps. The daily press teems with general orders of the current series emanating from "these headquarters," presaging the advance of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In such an hour the Radical heart beats high, and the Radical head should rise superior to the mean promptings of prejudice and caste, and assign to our citizens of African descent, not only "a place in the column" with the rank and file, but also more honorable posts as Commanders of Division, or at the very least, as "Aids" upon the staff of their Caucassian chiefs. Shall the illustrious Field Marshal Ware, of the Monongahela House, of undying culinary fame, and who won immortal honors on "Amendment Day," be thrust rudely aside, and ride in the rear with "the darkies," while those eminent white civilians, William M. Lyon and John McD. Crossan figure on the gaystaff of the Custom House Division, as men of valor and note? Shall Doctor Jackson, the hero of three wars, be left out in the cold and overslaughed in the selection of the medical staff? Shall Colonel Wm. Phillips, Collector Thomas W. Davis, M. W. Beltzhoover, Esq., and other gentry of that ilk be superbly mounted and caracol on steed and palfrey, while the Rev. John Peck, Major General Woodson and Captain Saunders, the fighting Captain of the Lincoln Guards, ignobly journey on "Shank's Mare?" Forbid it the Forty-First Congress—forbid it the Fifteenth Amendment!

No! the colored troops, in the not distant past, "fought nobly," and are now entitled to the equal participation in the honors and solemnities of the pending apotheosis. The poor privilege accorded them of "selecting their own staff officers" is paltry and contempible—a species of compliment or kindness by brevet. Let the major general commanding, therefore, revise his action in the premises and assign them position commensurate in dignity and importance with their illustrious services to the Republic! Instead of the military, as now ordered, being commanded by a single white officer let the honors be fairly divided—one wing (the white) being led in person by that trusty soldier, Brevet Major General Pearson; the other (the black) the Mamelukes of the Grand Army, by Field Marshal Ware, or other officer of similar brevet, rank, decorations and services. Lyon, Crossan Phillips and other eminent "non-combatants" should give way for such war-worn veterns as Massey, Googins, Lovett, Saunders and other valiant knights of tried *edge* and *metal*. Let General Switzer, in an order of the day, frankly and patriotically say to some brave and deserving man of color, hereabouts, as Othello did, upon occasion, to one of the poor white trash,

"Now art thou my Lieutenant!"

And we may all heartily unite in the ceremonials and observance of

DECORATION DAY.

Poor Georgia—The Last Infamous Proposition for her Further Degredation.

The following is the bill agreed upon for the admission of Georgia by the House Reconstruction Committee and which is to be presented by Ben Beast Butler:

Whereas, The people of Georgia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas, the Legislature of Georgia, elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas, the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; provided, that before any member of the Legislature of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of the State of Georgia, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. So help me God." Or under the pains and penalties of perjury (as the case may be.) Or such person shall, in like manner, take, subscribe, and files the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. So help me God." Or under the pains and penalties of perjury (as the case may be;) when oaths or affirmations shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority; and provided further that every such person who shall neglect for a period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office; and provided further, that the State of Georgia is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions; First. That the constitution of Georgia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided, that any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third. That the constitution of Georgia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*. That so much of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming or calling into the service of the militia forces in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, be and the same is hereby repealed.

A TERRIBLE FALL.

A Drunken Æronaut Falls from a Balloon and is Seriously Injured.

[From the Rock Island Argus, May 18.]

The balloon ascension last evening caused a large crowd of people to assemble in the vicinity of the open lot adjoining the Baptist church. It was to have transpired at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, but owing to the high wind was deferred. One of the poles that sustained the balloon broke before the performance began, and a new pole had to be substituted. This delayed the ascension until sundown. A furnace to convey hot air to the balloon had been built and a great wood fire was roaring underneath. The balloon began to fill and soon rounded itself into an immense oval. A dish of alcohol was placed underneath and the smoke burnt out, and everything was ready to "let go." The balloon was a patched up affair of hemp linen, and the basket, little larger than a market hand basket, was fastened to it by small ropes. When everything was in readiness, a bustling tall, thin man, with a blonde moustache, who was the proprietor of the balloon, as we learned, and who was supervising the affair, walked to the back end of the lot and said, "Come on, Bill" and a wretched blear-eyed drunken man came staggering up, his hair and garments dropping with the water that had been dashed upon him to waken him from his drunken torpor, and he mechanically came forward, as one whose ideas were confused, and, staggering up to the basket, put one foot in. The word was given, the ropes were loosened, the poles dropped, and the balloon shot into the air, and the drunken man standing up and clinging to the ropes, waved his hand to the lessening world below. As it was a hot air balloon, of small dimensions, it took its own course, and came down as soon as the hot air that upheld it was cooled and exhausted. Everybody expected him to drop in the river, but it sailed over and beyond it, and when it reached the summit of the Davenport bluff, it began to descend quite rapidly, just grazing the roof of Otto Klug's house. When over Mr. Claussen's premises, Western avenue and Seventh streets, near Mr. Klug's, the balloonist, who was hanging to the netting, let go, and fell a distance of thirty feet, in his fall breaking through the roof of Mr. E. Claussen's summer house, and very badly injuring himself. No bones were broken, but he was hurt internally, and may possibly die of the injuries received. The whole thing was expressive of a brutal inhumanity on the part of its projectors, and, if the man were killed, they would be liable for manslaughter.

Stonewall Jackson's Grave.

The Hagerstown (Md.) Free Press says:

We observe that a movement has been set on foot by the survivors of General Jackson's staff, to erect an appropriate monument over his grave at Lexington, Virginia. This movement will commend itself to its admirers, among whom there are many who were not of his army. Immediately after the death of the General a large fund was raised by the troops of his corps for this worthy purpose, but was deposited in bank and lost. The present undertaking meets with the approval and co-operation of Mrs. Jackson, who, it is said, has offered to devote all she can of her small fortune to its accomplishment. True, it needs no marble to perpetuate the fame of her husband, but it is fitting that the spot of earth which holds his ashes should be endurably marked for posterity. This movement is not confined to ex-soldiers. Contributions will be gladly received from all his friends and admirers. People in Maryland or elsewhere north who desire to assist are requested to send their subscriptions to Major H. Kyd Douglas, at Hagerstown. Among others, a gentleman in New York has already tendered his check for one hundred dollars.

A SONG OF THE WIND.

She went across the autumn woods,
Tho bitter branches through
And the rotted leaves clung to her feet,
And to her hair the dew.
"O wind!" she cried, "for the spring's sake,
And the love beyond the sea,
Oh south wind! O tender wind!
O, blow him back to me."

She went across the winter fields,
The salt tears rising fast,
With her folded robe about her head,
Against the bitter blast.
"O north wind! O winter wind!
Because the sun has gone,
O, tell him thou art keen and cold,
And I am all alone."

The wind came over the fair fields,
And the wind came through the woods,
And strange feet crossed the pale spring grass,
And strange eyes saw the buds.
"O love!" he cried, "who called to me,
And I was slow to come;
The wail of the wind is in my heart,
But death is in my home."

OUR LITTLE CHILD WITH RADIANT EYES.

With seeking hearts we still grope on,
Where dropped our jewel in the dust;
The looking crowd have long since gone,
And still we seek with lovely trust,
Our little child with radiant eyes.

In all our heartaches we are drawn,
Unweeping, to your little grave;
There on your heavenly shores of dawn,
Breaks gentler sorrows' sobbing wave,
O little child with radiant eyes.

Dark underneath the brightning sod
The sweetest life of all our years
Is crowded in a gift to God;
Outside the grave we stand in tears,
O little child with radiant eyes.

Heart empty as an acorn cup
That only fills with wintry showers,
The breaking cloud but brimmeth up
With tears this pleading life of ours,
O little child with radiant eye.

We think of you, our angel kith,
Till life grows light with starry heaven:
We never forget you, dar lag, with
The dark hair waving bright in heaven,
Our little child with radiant eyes.

Your white wings grown will conquer death!
You are coming through our dreams even now
With some bright peep of heaven beneath
The arching glory of your brow,
Our little child with radiant eyes.

We cannot pierce the dark, but oft
You see with look of pitying balm,
A hint of heaven—a touch more soft
Than kisses—all the trouble is calm
Our little child with radiant eyes.

Think of us, wearied in the strife;
And when we sit by sorrow's streams,
Shake down upon our drooping life
The dew that brings immortal dreams,
Our little child with radiant eyes.
—Gerald Massey.

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently! it is better far
To rule by love than fear—
Speak gently—let not harsh words mar
The good we might do here!

Speak gently!—Love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind!
And gentle Friendship's accents flow
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child—
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild—
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear—
Pass through this life as best they may.
'Tis full of anxious care!

Speak gently to the aged one.
Grieve not the care-worn heart;
The sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart!

Speak gently, kindly to the poor;
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word!

Speak gently to the erring—know
They may have tolled in vain;
Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh, win them back again!

Speak gently!—He who gave His life
To bend man's stubborn will,
When elements were in fierce strife,
Said to them, "Peace, be still."

Speak gently—'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

Long Branch.

The following items appear in a letter from this midsummer retreat:

Long Branch is to have private theatricals this summer; public theatricals; concerts, given by first class artists, and there will be much to employ the time in high toned amusements. The daring and enterprising Admiral Fisk is at the head of everything of this nature here, and the feeling is that he is going to do his best; spend money freely, and give truth to his motto, on his coat of arms, "*Multum in Parvo*,"—which Fisk translates, "much for little."

The season will begin early and end late, probably lasting about four months at the furthest. Of the society, that promises to be of the cream. Of course there will be some ostentation and display—something of a marriage market—and many fortunes will be led to slaughter; but General Grant's presence will bring together statesmen, military and naval officers, solid men, ladies of culture and refinement, and with the fine character of the residents already here, embracing leading artists, eminent jurists, brilliant advocates, celebrated journalists, ladies noted for their charms of conversation and manner, wits, sufferable beaux and tolerable scribblers, American society will have a better representation than ever before. Political intrigues, affairs of the heart, intellectual soirees, contests on the road and other interesting events will enliven the season.

General Horace Porter, General Grant's private secretary, is building a fine cottage. Cost, $25,000.

The mansion of President Grant is valued at $40,000. It is a two story and a half frame structure, neatly but not grandly finished; painted brown; has fine stables attached, with the General's fleet horses, and is one of the most elegant sites at the Branch.

H. T. Helmbold has a cottage. He is a live man at the branch. He is putting up sixteen new stores; is getting ready for his six in hand—an improvement on last year—and owns $200,000 worth of property about the Branch.

With the new bathing aparatus, which permits twenty people to go out to sea, protected from the sun, surrounded with life preservers, bathing will increase in favor. As for the future of the Branch, the reader has only to peruse and digest. Whoever comes here should bring money; $30,000,000 will be expended this season.

—Miss Catherine Earhart, daughter of John Earhart, of Williamsport, Md., having, it is alleged, been brutally beaten by her father, threw herself in the canal at that place on Monday, and was drowned. Earhart was arrested and committed for trial on a charge of assault and battery. He plead that his daughter was very disobedient, and it was to save her from worse than death that he punished her.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Remainder of a Trip Through Ireland—Derry and Enniskillen—Sight Seeing in Dublin—The Lakes of Killarney—Gap of Dunloe—Tore Waterfall—Muckross Abbey—Mallow Castle—The City of Cork—Emigration—Farewell to Ireland—Homeward Bound.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.)

From Colraine to Londonderry the character of the country is unchanged, smooth and rolling. Even along the seacoast rocky bluffs are exceptional. Londonderry occupies a conspicuous site, upon a round hill, rising from the borders of Lake Foyle. Its solid old walls, which withstood the memorable eight months' siege, seem but little impaired. The position is very commanding, and the surrounding country quite pretty. The little city has a tall monument to Rev. George Walker and other of its defenders, one hundred and eighty years ago. Since the date thus commemorated, it has far outgrown the limit fixed by the old municipal walls. Its active shipping business will continue its steady growth.

Coming on through Enniskillen, sitting calmly and sweetly by pretty little Lake Erne, on through Dundalk and Drogheda both flourishing, though small cities, to Dublin, we are furnished a pretty extensive view of northern Ireland. The land is but little broken, far the larger part being as nearly level as need be; rolling as the prairies of Kansas. There are but few fences; most of the divisions being made by earth thrown up, and by straggling, untrimmed hedges. But all is made available for crops or pasture; the husbandmen—and that includes the women, boys and girls—are busy seeding all along the way. The country does not appear to be thickly settled; there are but few villages or towns, and the straggling houses in the country are mostly small and shabby. There are no bold, grand views, but a succession of pleasing landscapes, changing like a panorama, as the train moves on. And the aspect of the heavens changes with even greater rapidity. From a clear sky with a bright sun, we are suddenly overshadowed by a cloud, which empties some of its burden as it passes on. These hasty transitions are symbolic of the national characteristic; from joy to sorrow, from smiles to tears, in quick succession.

Driving and walking through the thronged and bustling streets of

DUBLIN,

seeing so many with English nativity stamped upon their countenances, and indicated by their studied languor of manner, and conversation, one would not suppose this to be the Irish Metropolis. It is an elegant city, with an ample adornment of public buildings, green squares, statues &c. Its college is immense in its proportions, central in location, beautiful in architecture and surrounding green. In front are bronze statues of Moore, Goldsmith and Burke. Opposite is a large, imposing building occupied as a Bank, but erected for a Parliament House. It is a splendid mausoleum of Ireland's nationality. Who can tell whether there shall not come a time when the country's Savior may not scourge the money changers from this temple?

The Custom House, Castle, Cathedral, the business houses and private residences comport with the size and history of the city. In the middle of one of the chief streets stands a high column to Nelson, surmounted with his statue resting against a capstan. In another street is an equestrian statue of William IV. the peculiarity of which is that the crown upon his head and the trappings of the horse are richly gilt. If this be justified by art, why may not the statues of Washington be painted with blue coat, buff vest, &c?

DUBLIN'S PARK AND CEMETERY.

Phœnix Park is a subject of much delight and no little pride to the citizens; and hence a drive through it is one of the duties of the tourist. He will be compensated, if he does not become enthusiastic. It is an extensive waste common, running back a mile or so to a few ravines. There are some scattered clumps of trees; and an abundance of the golden flowers of fir bushes. The few winding roads, and three monuments are all the additions art has made to the attractions of the place. It is no more than a pleasant rural drive, convenient to the city. One of the monuments is Wellington's column; very plain and solid, with bas reliefs of his battle scenes around the base. A fluted column about twenty-five feet high, supports a Phœnix, the auspicious bird which gave name to the Park. We have often read of the Phœnix rising from its ashes; as here typified, the poor thing has barely risen and been paralyzed in its attempt to soar.

A visit to the cemetery is infinitely more interesting. It has no carriage roads, but is traversed by narrow, shaded walks. In a quiet corner near the entrance is a grey granite sarcophagus raised several feet above the ground; inscribed with the name "Curran" and no more to tell of the virtues and services, struggles and longings of the patriot tenant of the tomb. Perhaps it is as well that he who "sat by the cradle of Ireland's Independence and followed its hearse," should have no other memorial until in calmer, more prosperous—if not independent—condition, his country may write his epitaph.

In a more open and conspicuous place has been reared O'Connells' monument. It is a tower of Irish granite, standing one hundred and sixty feet high upon a mound surrounded by a dry moat. There is no word or mark upon the external surface to indicate that the silent occupant is he who moved the masses by the witchery of his eloquence, who, living had such boundless influence and wonderful power over his countrymen, and whose memory is held ever sacred and fragrant. In a crypt under the mound are his coffin and sarcophagus, with inscriptions around the latter commemorative of his zeal in behalf of, and his services to his native land.

To pay a tribute of respect to the memory of these two true patriots is the chief purpose of the visit here. But a glance at the closely lying graves will teach the lesson, we are so prone to forget, and it will be impressed by the dozen funerals you are apt to meet as you return to the city. A regulation of the cemetery prohibits admissions after 12 o'clock. Hence near that hour it is customary to see a continuous line of mournful processions following their departed friends.

TO KILLARNEY—LAKE SCENERY—GAP OF DUNLOE—ISLANDS &c.

From Dublin southward the ground continues undulating, until, as if the plains had rolled without restraint quite far enough, the Galty mountains rise up to check the sweep. Not far from the railway may be seen the walls of a ruined abbey to remind us of

"The bright light that shone in Kildare's holy fane."

but which went out long years ago in perpetual gloom.

In the quietude and darkness of the evening, we close the day's journey beside the oft sung, but now hidden, beauties of Lake Killarney. The favorite way of seeing the three connected Lakes is to go overland to the upper lake, and be rowed thence down through all. Upon the way we see near the roadside a large stone, memorial of the days and strange worship of the Druids, and farther off, upon the summit of the hill the ruins of Aghadoe, the remains of a tower, part of a castle's foundations and the walls of an abbey.

Crossing the Laune, an abrupt and rugged mountain towers before us. Fortunately for our excursion, a giant of the olden time cut a deep gash with his sword, which serves as a passage way and is called the Gap of Dunloe. These Irish Giants were doubtless the same race as the Gods of mythology. At the terminus of the wagon road, mules and ponies with numerous attendants are in waiting to aid in the completion of the land route. There is no conceivable reason why the jaunting cars do not run through the Gap; unless it be to create a necessity for hiring horses and men. Neither the steepness of the grade, nor the roughness of the road make any serious obstacle. However it is one of the prescribed things, and must be done in the approved style. Before mounting all are expected to prepare for the jaunt through the mountains by stopping at a modest house in the midst of a wilderness of rocks, and take a sip of mountain dew and goats milk administered by the *veritable* (?) grand-daughter of Kate Kearney of romantic blessed memory. And as you progress suddenly, when least expected, from behind a crag, out of the ground will start others of these most hospitable and considerate women with bottle under the arm, and pitcher and cup in either hand, welcoming you, and presenting their nectar to refresh you. "The Mountain Maid's Invitation" as sung by the sweetest voice could scarcely be more irresistible. Brightness, mirth and wit accompany the warm hearted ness; and gratitude, sincere and profuse follow an acceptance of the proffer and its reward.

The scenery becomes wilder and wilder as we proceed up the glen. Huge rocks lie tumbled in disorder along the narrow road; others hang above, held by the merest thread. For seven hundred feet high the small defile is walled in. Arbutus, ferns and moss in part cover the nakedness, but many stand out boldly defying all laws of civilization. Carran Tuel upon the right, frowns black and stern. the left hand cliffs wear a purple veil, as if vast violet beds were in bloom up there. Between is scant space for the rude road and the little stream quietly murmuring by its side, finding its way around the fallen rocks, and taking advantage of widenings in the gorge to spread itself into a lake. It is a grand and solemn scene of sublime desolation, showing no trace of habitation or the possibility of any, except two or three small patches of barren land in the five miles gap, which are patiently, heroically cultivated. Such industry and effort deserve a better reward than a few meagre hills of potatoes.

Two or three places in the pass are remarkable for the distinctness and frequent repetition of the echo. The notes of a bugle are three times answered, each more feeble and farther off, as if caught up and responded to in the distance over the hills. Men are ready and eager for a small compensation, to fire off a toy cannon, the resounding echo is like the roar of thunder.

From the highest point in the Gap the descent to the other side of the mountain and on to the lake is steeper, and the view is open. Only two mountain streams and they but small, sparkle and sing their way downwards. Down at the base, hemmed in by sterility, is an exceed ugly rich and productive little valley. In the midst of its grove stands a deserted cottage and close by a watch tower. The silence and solitude of this retreat, probably proved too severe—even with all the romantic surroundings—for the late occupants; and doubtless would to any but a recluse. What will serve to while light for a time, often becomes excessively wearisome when it is the routine of every day.

Gliding down the Upper Lake we are shut in from the world and all its activities by perpendicular peaks, all clad in green, but showing the sharp edges of the rocks through rents in the garment. Upon some of the highest crags, we see the graceful form of the deer, looking astonished, but not frightened at an intrusion they have become accustomed to, but still cannot understand. There are no chateaux, villas, castles, or even cabins, nothing but the wild and solemn sublimity of nature. It is better so. Any human habitation or trace of man's enterprise would only mar the tranquil grandeur which pervades the scene, and fills the soul of the beholder.

The Eagle's nest is a high, bold crag where the aerial monarch nurtures its young far enough beyond the reach of the curious or mischievous. Tourists are halted under the shadow of this mountain, while the bugler lands to amaze them with a marvelous echo—or rather series of echoes, for the sound is seven times repeated as if reluctant to cease; and like the dying swan, the last notes are the sweetest.

The Middle Lake is an artistic connection between the grandeur of the Upper and the beauty of the Lower lakes, partaking considerably of the character of each. All tastes can be gratified here, for Nature in her proudest realization never made a lovelier scene than the Lower lake presents, and it would be difficult to find a more picturesque and gorgeous one than is furnished by the Upper; while in the Middle the mind finds a resting place where it can catch diverse views to suit its sympathies and bent. Darting under the old Weir bridge, supposed to be a remnant of the Danish times, you emerge upon the largest lake, all dotted over with the sweetest, shadiests, greenest, loveliest little islands. The mountains recede, the grassy lawn comes down to kiss the waters, splendid residences of the wealthy and noble born, are seen through the foliage. The cottage at which Queen Victoria landed and lunched, is pointed out, and we are told how red velvet was laid from the landing to the door for Her Majesty to walk upon, and everything was done to entertain her in the most sumptous style, costing the nobleman whose guest she was, near three hundred thousand dollars for his hospitality! One such visit in a lifetime would satisfy the toadyism of most flunkies.

Innisfallen is the largest Island of the thirty odd upon these lakes. It is so calm, freshly green, thickly wooded and entirely beautiful, that it might serve as a realization of the Islanders longings for Hy Brisail, the enchanted, which they vain look for through the mists and fogs off the west coast. Oaks, blackthorns, holly, arbutus, rhododendrons and moss, with lawn of grass and shamrock, hillocks, little glens, natural arbors, bare rocks, sequestered nooks of shade, and broad views of mountain, plain and sea may all be enjoyed here. It has no inhabitants but some quiet sheep, and no trace of any, but the solitary ruins of a very ancient monastary, almost covered by the growth of evergreens. No wonder such a place should be an abode of the muse, and inspire many to sing of its charms.

TORC WATERFALL—MUCKROSS ABBEY &c.

Another day of delight may be spent along the Borders of the lake, and in almost constant view of the silver waters. A drive for about eight miles along a smooth road, well shaded by broad branching beech and chestnut, and then on foot into a dense forest, thick and tangled with underbrush, beside a small stream which meets us sighing incessantly over its rough passage through the rocks which choke its course, we soon stand before the Tore Waterfall. It is not large, nor grand, but exceedingly picturesque. Its first leap is about twenty feet, and then it jumps spasmodically and foams over a series of rocks on its way down to the lake.

Pursuing a wild uneven path which may have been made by the goats or deer which frequent these forests, we reach a jutting rock, just over the cascade, and are more than repaid by the view caught through the gaps in the wilderness. Behind us, and above are the Tore mountains; to the left high knobs of the Toomies. Across a grove at the base the beautiful lakes sleep in the sunlight, rocking the islands—their babes—on their bosom. Away beyond the waters, and around to the right, are brown furrowed fields, green pastures and greener parks, with a castle or two showing white between. All near us is the untrained wild grandeur of nature, all far off is the refinement and cultivation of man.

Muckross Abbey is reached by a charming drive through the handsome park and smooth lawn of the owner, Hon. Mr. Herbert. All the outer walls of the abbey are tolerably complete, and the cloisters and several of the apartments have been very leniently dealt with by the Great Destroyer. Around and within are many graves, including some of the most noted of Ireland's leaders in her days of glory; such as the O'Donaghoes and McCarthys. In the midst of what was a court, was planted a yew tree, which has grown higher than the Abbey, and spreads its beautiful branches in great luxuriance of shade over the ruined walls.

Like all earthly pleasures, the joys of Killarney must fade from the view, but will live as a fond memory to gratify in distant lands, and in the midst of future cares, with the recollection of her calm seclusion and peaceful beauty when practical duties and stern utilitarianism may tend to exclude all thoughts of the æsthetic or romantic.

MALLOW CASTLE—CORK &C.

To fill up the time of enforced detention at Mallow Junction, we took a ramble through the village. At its farther edge we came upon a charming lawn and park in which deer were grazing. We there found a splendid ruin the more interesting perhaps, from being all unexpected. Mallow Castle was destroyed as a habitation more than two hundred years ago; but its tower, walls and massive stone window frames are entire, and over all the ivy is profusely clustered and matted so as to hide the masonry completely. It may seem extravagant, but seeing it by a still lovely sunset, it impressed us as the most beautiful ruin we have visited, yet it seems to be unknown to most tourists. To prolong the pleasure of this episode in our journey we follow a private road through the fine old grove, for more than a mile, and cross a meadow through which the Blackwater River, smoothly rolls; and over which pensive twilight has spread its mysterious hallowed influence. Then following a rough pathway winding up a hill, we come out of a thick shade into the soft, dim light, and standing upon a rock fifty feet above and right over the river, we are delighted with a limited view of the most lovely, sylvan scenery. In such a place others besides Druids might worship without idolatry.

One hour more and we are in

CORK,

an active, stirring, business city; with two branches of the Lee running through it. Some of its streets are wide and lined with fine, well stocked, and apparently well patronized stores. But more are narrow and crooked, with tolerable tenements. The Queen's college, the Insane Asylum, the Jail and other handsome buildings occupy conspicuous sites upon the surrounding hills.

BLARNEY CASTLE AND GROVES.

To be in Ireland and not visit this celebrated resort, is to see France, without going to Paris. The distance from Cork is but six miles, the road takes you up the valley of the Lee, and then over the hills, from the summit of which you see in all directions the regular undulations of the ground, like so many waves of beauty, rolling in the sunshine.

Down in a wooded vale, a pretty round lake gleams and sparkles. Near its margin are the solemn ruins of the castle. A wide, square tower, itself a fortress, surmounted by projecting parapets, is still entire, and with the considerable portions of other walls remaining, show the entire building to have been exceedingly high and large and strong. Its attractions are not as fully appreciated after becoming satiated with ruins, and wearied, in a measure, with monuments of the past. But this possesses what none others can boast of, the magic Blarney stone, which inspires whoever kisses it, with the most mellow, musical, irresistible eloquence, to woo his lady love or move the populace. Iron bars secure it from being purloined by the host of lovers and would be leaders who make their pilgrimage hither to obtain its mystical power.

The groves of Blarney, surrounding the castle, are a blending of native wildness and artificial picturesqueness, of rocks, thrown up in *regular* disorder, serpentine walks leading into cozy nooks and shades, where one might loose himself, and be glad of it.

BEGGARY IN IRELAND—LONGINGS—FAREWELL—HOMEWARD BOUND.

Twelve miles from Cork, down the Lee, upon whose shady banks are the rural homes of many of the wealthy, we find Queenstown clinging to the steep hillside, and its spacious harbor sheltering hundreds of masts. And so we have traversed the breadth of old Ireland, and seen much of its country, climate and people. Much has been said and written of its squalid poverty and shameful beggary. But much as it is entitled to sympathy, it does not deserve reproach. Mendicants are not nearly so numerous nor so disagreeably importunate as in many other countries. There is not that studied, whining pitious tale, so familiar, even in our American cities. But when poverty enforces the solicitations of alms here, it is done in a frank open manner, and is followed with a benediction so hearty and cheery, that the double quality of mercy, in its active and reactive operation, is at once experienced. From the youngest to the oldest, the response to your charity is, "God bless your Honor, and a safe journey and long life to your Honor!"

Upon all hands are heard the expression of an earnest longing to go to America. The gloom of a long night of affliction and struggles, has soured their feelings toward the Government, so that it will take much ameliorative legislation; and years of a kindly and encouraging policy to reconcile the natives to abandon their dream of independence and be content to accept the history and legends of national glory as simply a rich legacy, and not as an incentive.

Land owners are attempting to check the tide of emigration, for already there is a scarcity of farm hands. But in addition to the feeling that a curse of oppression rests upon their native land, there are familiar and friendly voices calling from over the vast ocean. The cable which is anchored upon the coast of this green island, is a more tangible but not a more real connection than the family ties which bind it to the new world, and over which flies many a message of affection between true, though it may be humble, hearts, with as unerring certainty as if committed to the magetic wire.

He must be a most prosaic and cold-hearted man, who is not warmed and melted by the history and literature of Ireland; the romance and pathos, wit and tenderness of her people. Highly imaginative, and poetical in temperament, and credulous withal, they have nymphs, and naiads, giants and genii in all localities, peopling forests and mountains and gracing fountains, lakes and rivers. Her heroes, orators and poets rank with the bravest, most brilliant and gifted. A hereditary love, warms me toward the Emerald Isle; but even it cannot counteract the allurements of home.

Now, I am glad to take leave of the old world. Within the range of my prescribed tour there are no more strange cities to visit, no more historical localities to interest, no more grand churches or eloquent ruins to attract, no more sublime, picturesque or beautiful scenery to charm us, no more splendid achievements of art to fascinate, no more delightful excursions to make, no more unfamiliar countries to explore, or peoples and their customs to study. All is completed, and with a sense of satisfaction and relief thereat, anticipating the ensuing rest, and the gratification to be derived oft times in the future in looking back over the route traversed, from a quiet home beyond the sea, I sit waiting for the steamer's signal.

Wide and deep, and dark and stormy as is the great gulf between this and my native land, its difficulties, dangers and extent dwarf under the thought that the next landing will be at the docks of our grand Metropolis. He is to be pitied whose heart does not throb with livlier emotion when turning homewards, whose affections will not outspeed the wind and waves to greet those endeared by ties of blood, and tested friendship, and who after safely journeying for many months, by sea and land, cannot unwaveringly and calmly trust his benignant, all loving, ever watchful Father to bring him harmless through the mad waves and wild winds, through the roaring ocean and the screaming gale.

J. H. H.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2, 1870.

VARIETIES.

—Small silk parasols covered with white or light gray feathers are the latest Parisian novelty.

—A Wilmington hotel register one day last week bore these three names—Root Hogg and Dye.

—Over ten million persons have died of small pox in Russia since the beginning of the century. Vaccination is not compulsory in the Czar's dominions.

—The carriage presented to Daniel Webster by his New York friends in 1850, which was sold in Portsmouth at auction on Saturday brought only $86.

—Boston brewers wish lager beer to be exempted from the provisions of the Prohibitory law, as a wholesome beverage, warranted not to intoxicate, and promise to furnish it at a price which will enable retailers to sell it at three cents per glass.

—A young lady fell out of a door of a carriage while traveling the other day on the London and Brighton Railway, and was instantly killed. The guard, whose duty it was to have locked the door, was so horror-stricken at the accident that he cut his throat.

—A Convention of German Catholic societies is to meet at Louisville in June, and among the matters to be laid before the assemblage will be a project for the establishment of a high seminary of learning in the South for the education of the sons of German parents.

—A California lady is out in defense of polgamy, and, after stating that in nearly all countries the female sex outnumbers the males, puts these questions: "What is the surplus number of females, for whom there is no chance to marry, to do? Has not every woman the same rights with her sisters?"

—Two unmarried sisters, Ruth and Hannah Adams, who have lived together in Newburyport, Mass., died of lung fever, on Saturday night, within a few hours of each other, in the house in which they were born and have always lived. The former was seventy-seven and the latter seventy-five years of age.

—Fifty Mormons, in two cars, passed through Alexandria, Va., a few days ago, on their way to Utah. If all the females belonging to the "Saints" are as unprepossessing in their appearance as these, a local paper thinks it is no longer a matter of surprise that a man can have as many of them as he wants for wives.

—The celebrated beverage, invented by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, has been "admitted to the bar" of every rum hole in New York, and is known by curious names, such as "Smyth's Reconbérator," "Smyth's invigorating Mixture," "Milk (and gin) for Babes," "Smyth's Milky Way," "The Parson's Own," "Ambrosia for the Clergy and Laity."

—One of the most fertile portions of Southern California was taken possession of by the Germans, and especially for the purpose of making wine. The wine became such a drug that it did not pay to make it. Heavy mortgages on the wine-growing farms followed the dull sale. And the German population in large numbers are cutting up their vineyards into homestead lots, and turning their attention to more profitable agricultural labors.

—The Petersburg (Va.) Express, of Monday says: "General R. E. Lee has been spending several days at Lower Brandon, on the James River. We are pleased to learn that his health has been much improved by his trip South, and by the temporary cessation of his labors at Lexington. The General came up the river yesterday, and landed at Shirley, the residence of Hill Carter, Esq., where he will stop for a day or two before going on to Richmond.

—At a fashionable New York wedding the organist got tired waiting for the bridal party, and prompted by some mischievous fair one, began playing, "Oh dear, what can the matter be, Johnny's so long at the fair." He followed up the attack by "No one to love, none to caress," and wound up with interminable variations on "We won't go home till morning." In the midst of the last melody, the long wished for party made its appearance.

—An editor who has been married about a year, speaking of babies, says: "The delight of days, the torment of nights; elegant in full dress, but horrible in dishabille; beautiful on the smile, but maddening on the yell; exquisitely in place in the nursery, but awfully out of place in the parlor or railway carriage; the well springs of delight, and the recipient of unlimited spankings; the glory of 'pa,' the happiness of 'ma'—who wouldn't have 'em?"

—A San Francisco school teacher received the following note from the "ostensible" parent of one of his pupils: I hope as to my John, you will flog him just as often as you kin. Heas a bad boy—is John. Altho I've been in habit of teachin him myself, it seems to me ae never will larn anthing—his spellin' is outrageously defishent. Wallop him well, ser and you will receiv my thanks. P. S. What accounts for John being sich a scholar is that he is my sun by my wife's fust husband."

—A servant girl who was sent a day or two ago to a druggist in New York, with a request that he would give her some castor oil, "disguised as much as possible," was asked by the druggist if she liked soda water and replied in the affirmative. The druggist thereupon gave her a glass strongly flavored with lemon, with much oil cast upon the water. Noticing that she lingered after receiving this, the druggist inquired the cause, and was told that she was waiting for the oil. "Oh," replied the man of drugs complacently, "you have taken that." The startled woman gazed at him in dismay a moment and then exclaimed, "Oh murder, I wanted it for a man who is very sick."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday May, 28, 1870

THE governing power in Washington seems to have as much control of the telegraphic wires now as during the war. GRANT and SHERMAN, finding their mistake in addressing General HANCOCK an insolent letter bottomed on personal pique, have been assisted by the associated press to circulate a sort of denial, but admit that General HANCOCK did snub General GRANT upon several public occasions.

THE leading Radical journals do not relish the influence which Gen. SHERMAN exercises over President GRANT; and whilst exulting in the thought that it is on the wane, they are free in their expressions that they would have it even less than it is. SHERMAN is a soldier, blunt, imperious, and not devoid of egotistical weakness. Unlike GRANT, however, he has brains; and although not quite as garrulous as an old maid, he rarely indulges in the *suaviter modo* when he has occasion to give utterance to official pronoun ciamentoes. A little more shrewdness in the unfortunate and disgraceful HANCOCK correspondence, would have saved GRANT a world of trouble and a large proportion of respect, of which there is now scarce a modicum left. GRANT never forgets a slight, and has not the magnanimity, as President, to rise superior to the little prejudices of the man. Hence, as he does not like HANCOCK, his dislike must ooze out upon public occasion; and when a reasonable inquiry was made, though the proper official source, he indulged in the childish spite and indiscreet utterances which SHERMAN had not the discretion to suppress. It does not always do to tell the truth in plain Anglo Saxon—especially in diplomacy, or other official positions. General TAYLOR was as sententiously blunt as GRANT, although far from being as doltishly and insipidly foolish; and had it not been for the brains and discretion he had at his command in the person of Major BLISS, that famous reply to SANTA ANNA would never have immortalized him, or paved his way to Presidential honors. Had the language of the old hero of Buena Vista been used just as uttered, what a difference it would have made! Almost any one remembers the incident. When the little American army was hemmed in, and apparently at the mercy of the Mexican Commander, SANTA ANNA sent an aidecamp to General TAYLOR, demading his unconditional surrender. Mayor BLISS inquired of General TAYLOR what reply he should send, to which the irate and blunt old ZACH, in no very choice vernacular, responded. "Tell him to go to hell!" "But, General," replied the Major, "that will never do." "Well," said the General, "tell him what you please, but that is what I mean." So, the courtly BLISS sent word to the Mexican tyrant, who expected to gobble up our little force this answer to the summons: "Tell General SANTA ANNA General TAYLOR never surrenders!" Now, if SHERMAN had been discreet enough to put the spiteful language of President GRANT into respectful and official English, it would have saved both from not only censure but uncomplimentary gossip.

FENIANS ON THE WING.

From Vermont to Omaha we hear of assembled Fenians, concentrating for the fray. The Red River country seems to be the objective point as likely to furnish an opportunity to meet JOHN BULL and if possible give him a thrashing. There seems to be no effort at concealment, and judging from the following squib which we find in a Philadelphia paper, the leaders take pains to inform a portion of the military arm. It says:

Not a little fun is indulged in at the expense of one Dr. Edward Donelly, who met and conversed with General Meade a few days ago. Donnelly is a Fenian, and on the occasion referred to informed Gen. Meade that the Brotherhood was about to invade Canada. To plot a breach of the peace and publish it to the constable is so genuinely and delightfully Irish, that it ought not to excite surprise. Patrick is entirely too frank and voluble to be fit for "treason, stratagem and spoils."

How will the *Gazette* reconcile its position on the Income Tax with that assumed, perforce, by the shining lights of its party? It is announced authoritively that Hon. W. D. KELLEY indignantly contradicts the report that he is in favor of continuing the income tax. On the contrary he is in favor of abolishing it, as are a large majority of the American people. Judge KELLY is a shrewd politician, maugre his manifold Radical shortcomings, and knows as well as the next man how the cat is going to jump. Therefore, he don't take kindly to the Income Tax, which the *Gazette* has recently manifested such a peculiar liking for.

THE result of the recent New York election sticks so tightly in the Radical craw that suffocation and death seem inevitable. The thing was not anticipated, and they can't understand or become reconciled to it. The *Star* says every election shows that the power of the Democratic party in New York is increasing, and the majorities become more formidable each year. The Republicans thought the Democrats cheated and 'repeated,' and enacted a Registry law, but they could not keep down the honest Democratic vote. This year the hours for voting were less, and two or three thousand negro Republicans were thrown in. The result is that the Republican vote is less than ever, and the Democrats make clean sweep of the city and State. For the next two weeks the Republican papers will howl and shout 'fraud' because the vote of the Democracy has increased. There may be a few cases of 'repeating' on the part of both Democrats and Republicans, but the vote of the former, we believe honestly increases every year. The emigration to this country is tremendous, and the bulk of the emigrants arriving at that port remain in the State. Each year there is a fresh crop of political graduates ready to do their duty at the polls. For instance, to-day there may be five thousand persons in the city who have been in the country five years. Next year, having become naturalized, they are entitled to vote. The majority will vote the Democratic ticket then, and up goes the "horrible majority" again.

This is what the Radical journals call rascality and fraud. A homily upon female virtue by a harlot to the judge who committed her for vagrancy, would be just as appropriate as the whinings of Radicals about election frauds, whilst they themselves are reeking with moral turpitude which would abash JUDAS ISCARIOT, or put to blush the verriest MURRILL that ever infested the crime-crimsoned islands of the Mississippi.

STILL INCREASING.

The news from New York concerning the recent election gets better and better. The *World* of Monday publishes the table of reported and estimated majorities for chief Judge and says: Every return as it comes in increases the Democratic or cuts down the Republican majority. Mr. CHURCH'S majority will probably run over 85,000, which will leave a clear Democratic majority in the State, outside of New York, of 25,000. The result of the vote for Republican Associate Judges is still in doubt. The proportionately large vote said to have been cast for HALE in the northern counties ought to put him next to FOLGER in the race. Each candidate has been so badly cut by the friends of the others in certain localities that until the complete returns are in all of them will be forced to stay on the anxious seat.

The Albany *Argus* foots up the Democratic majority *eighty-eight thousand*! The Empire State needs reconstructing.

THERE is an unwonted jubilancy on the part of the Radical journals over the fact that the Republican party in Pennsylvania is to be represented in the next State Campaign Committee by SIMON CAMERON. The *Dispatch* shares this jubilant spirit, and anticipates an easy victory in the next campaign, as the General "always enters to win." In minor contests, the great Winnebago chief generally comes out ahead, as his election to the United States Senate, by the appliances of his wealth, attest. But, then, SIMON don't understand running so ponderous a machine as the whole State party; and while his money secured his personal elvation—even at the expense of his dear friend, "dead-duck" FORNEY—his exchequer is decidedly too light to win success in a general canvass. The element he will have to encounter is a little too strong. There are too many staunch Democrats and disgusted Republicans to give him or his party any warrant of success, and they are not disposed to take the *Dispatch's* advice to "try to conciliate the un-white vote, and stop the foolish cry that this is a white man's country." Desperate cases require desperate remedies; and upon this ground alone can we account for the Radical employment of SIMON CAMERON upon the State Republican Campaign Committee.

THE nabob has nothing to fear from Radical rule, for the party which makes the infamous bargain to exempt the money of the rich from taxation, is not likely to molest him in the untaxed enjoytment of his wealth.

He, the nabob, never winking, still is thinking,
still is thinking,
O'er a thousand coupons, that he calls his stock and store;
Not a cent of taxes pays he—but a lubber, fat and lazy,
He can loaf, while others crazy with hard work and fingers sore—
Work to pay the nabob's taxes, and on many coupons more;
Shall they do it—evermore?

That is the question for the honest voter to determine. Shall they do it evermore? Shall the laboring man work and sweat on and on, simply to raise taxes to pay to this bondholder, who has been paid over and over again for his loan to the government?

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

"The Administration has recently had some correspondence with the British authorities regarding the release of certain imprisoned American citizens, most of whom are undergoing sentence for words spoken on American soil in support of the Fenian organization, but there is yet little or no encouragement that the prisoners will be released, notwithstanding the advanced position which Great Britain has just taken on the naturalization question. The official correspondence shows that there are some seventeen in prison, the principal charge against them being that of acts done and words spoken in this country when citizens of the United States."

Will President GRANT bring this question to an issue—

"Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country: and, if so, arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf."

THERE is, among what are styled the conservatives of several States of the South, a condition of uncertainty as to their political action, which augurs but illy for their independence or their probable success. The conservative press, as it is called, are casting about for a political MOSES, who shall guide them out of the wilderness. It is evident that the people are *in* the wilderness; yet they do not need a MOSES or an AARON so much as a "covenant" that shall bind them together to one common faith—a platform of mutual concession, on which all white men can stand. They have an unscrupulous and powerful foe to fight. The Radical party is organized thoroughly, and knit together by the ties of money and office—two all powerful elements of strength. It has the government, the negro, and official preferment to back it. The only party that can make any inroads upon it is the Democratic party, and that conservatism which seeks to oppose and conquer Radicalism in a fight, or on principles, distinct from the Democracy, scarce rises to the dignity of common error. Where is the use of a leader, with nobody to follow? Unity of action—all the elements opposed to Radicalism crystalised into a platform suited to the times and to the issues, is what is required, not only in the South, but in the North, and this the Democratic party—and it alone—presents as the sure guerdon of victory.

PRESIDENT GRANT has officially proclaimed the present Fenian movement to be an illegal military enterprise, and says:

I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

Arrests, imprisonments and litigation will be the least of the evils resulting from this misdirected crusade. When the Canadian authorities, months ago, made preparations against this projected raid, our people affected to laugh at their fears, but they were well informed, and, it is said, through paid spies in the Fenian organization, who are loud and frequent in their denunciation of the British Government, who divide their time in collecting money from poor laboring men and servant girls and travelling around making buncombe speeches.

In this, as in previous attempts, only the poor deluded privates get into trouble, the head center managing to be absent in the hour of danger. Thousands of well-meaning, honest men, whose hearts glow with love of country and who have good cause to curse the English Government, are hurried to some remote point, without means to subsist, withdraw from the support of their familes, who are left to their own resources or the charity of their neighbors, and when they are overwhelmed, as they certainly will be, must pay the penalty. But it seems they must learn by cruel, bitter experience. Words of warning have been frequently uttered by their true friends, but they were not only unheeded, but they were inflamed with the belief by men who had their ears, that they were their enemies. Not only has British gold procured emissaries in their camp, but for years the Republicans have been plying their arts, and persuading the Fenians of their sympathy and promises to abstain from intervention when the moment to strike was at hand. How far these promises have been fulfilled the proclamation of the President must answer.

THE Radical journals would fain create the impression that there are Ku Klux outrages in Baltimore, and all on account of the Democratic antipathy toward the negro; and great parade is made of two or three murders as an evidence of this ill feeling. So far from there being any truth in these incendiary articles, preceding an important election, the testimony of home journals gives to it the lie. The Baltimore *American*, a Republican paper, says "the Fifteenth Amendment celebration in that city last week promoted, instead of retarding, the growth of kindliness between the two races, although a few years ago, such a demonstration would have been impossible there; it would have been hooted, insulted, assaulted, and might have ended in a terrible tumult." So much for Democratic Baltimore, which Radicals would have us believe abounds in plug uglies and cut throats.

SOME of the loyal crew of newspapers are breaking through the defined boundaries of the party field, and like all estrays give trouble. The Chicago *Republican* undertakes to play shepherd dog to a portion of the unsheared wool creation, and sends out its bark to an erring brother in St. Louis. The *Democrat* of that city, a leading Republican journal, undertakes to create schism in the ranks by announcing the following:

The election in New York is not surprising. Both in the city and in the country the Democrats apparently gain. In the city they have control of the ballot-boxes, and in the country they can appeal with terrible force to the injustice done by Republican votes to the farmers. They can ventilate the Onondaga business, which forces every wool-grower in New York to pay $1.43 per hundred sheep more for his salt than the same costs delivered to Canadians on the other side of the lake. This is one instance out of many, and farmers in New York and elsewhere begin to ask whether they can afford to sustain the party which the New York *Tribune* claims o represent, if not to rule.

Very true, no question of taxtion was involved in the recent election. But when people become dissatisfied with a party, no matter for what reason, they take the next election to show that feeling, by staying at home or voting the other way. The fact that the Democrats are gaining in the country districts of New York, and that at almost every election, shows that the people of the country are becoming dissatisfied with the party which sends to Congress such men as Wheeler to fight for the North Pole land grab, and McCarthy to fight for the salt monopoly. If the party wants to win it must first understand why it is losing ground.

A LETTER from Crawfordsville, Ga., the home of Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, says:

I spent the day recently with Mr. Stephens, at his residence here, (Liberty Hall.) This is an unassuming country house—a white frame building; erected with an eye to comfort and convenience which end its proprietor has most successfully attained. It is the coolest, coolest, most inviting bachelor's retreat I ever visited—opening upon a grassy lawn, unusual in this State, and shaded by a number of pretty oaks, locusts, &c. I found Mr. Stephens looking very pale and emaciated, reclining in his invalid chair, and intently discussing some law points in a murder case with a legal friend. Though extremely feeble, when interested or excited he would sit up erect, his remarkable eye would sparkle with its old fire, and he would address his hearers in an animated and always convincing strain. It is his custom, when the weather is fine, to sit in his easy chair in his verandah, and as he converses, wheels himself slowly back and forth by a convenient arrangement which costs him but little effort, and, as he says, exercises and strengthens his arms and chest. When the sun gets low he calls for his crutches and hobbles slowly over the lawn and through his well kept garden, in which he seems much interested. Having but a partial use of his legs, Mr. Stephens walks with difficulty on his crutches. He says his hip is dislocated, and thinks he will never be able to lay his crutches aside.

A REMARKABLE letter is that which has recently been unearthed, from COTTON MATHER, detailing a plan for the capture of WILLIAM PENN, and his sale in Barbadoes for "rumme and sugar." The letter is signed, "Yours in ye bowels of Christ." MATHER wanted PENN captured and sold that "the Lord might be glorified, and not marked on ye soil of this new countrie by ye heathen worshippe of Quakers." The mixture of cant and cupidity in the letter is proof that the puritans of old days were very similar to those of the present age. Under the pretence of serving God, MATHER kept a sharp look out for "rumme and sugar." There is rumme and sugar at the bottom of every profession of piety and philanthropy ever made by the descendants of the pilgrims. There is an ocean of rumme and a mountain of sugar in their every Radical movement.

GEN. SHERMAN is on the war path, as will be noticed by the following letter to the brutal SHERIDAN:

Your dispatches are received. Of course that party that murdered the railroad men on the Big Sandy should be pursued to the death. Citizens, organized as volunteers, may engage in the pursuit in their own interest, but should not pass more than one march north of the Union Pacific Road unless in close pursuit of the actual murderers. No Indians can now be between the two railroads, and the sooner they are cleaned out the better. In a recent case between Fort Hayes and Camp Supply the Indians on being captured turned out to be white men in disguise. Such men are as bad, if not worse, than the Indians, and are not entitled to mercy. I hardly think any of Red Cloud's Sioux can be so far South as Big Sandy, but if so not one should be spared if found in possession of the stolen stock.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE *Woman's Advocate*, of Dayton, denies that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called on Miss ANTHONY at her hotel, "to give in his adherence to the cause of Woman Suffrage." Miss ANTHONY, expressed a desire to see Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, was conducted to his office, and had an interview with him, but what he said, or what she said on this interesting occasion, remains among the unreported and unwritten things of this world.

GENERAL CLINGMAN, for many years a rampant seccessionist, and a prominent leader of the Democratic party of North Carolina, following in the footsteps of Generals BARRINGER and LONGSTREET, has sold out his principles and gone over to the cohorts of HOLDEN'S Radical party in that State.

THE promises of a bountiful crop the present year are almost unprecedented in the history of our marvellously prolific country. We conversed with a gentleman, yesterday, who has just returned from an extensive western tour, embracing the States and Territories of the Atlantic slope, and he informs us that the indications of a rich and bountiful harvest are most encouraging. The maturing grain fields are rich in their emerald hues, and, unless there shall be some unforeseen drawback, they will, in some six weeks, ripen into golden sheafs more valuable to the nation and the world than the products of the auriferous Pacific regions. Through Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the fields are redolent of perfume and the sweets of new-moun hay, as well as the hanging ears, more promising even than the fabulous cornucopia, or horn of plenty, in their grain-offerings. In the vast fields of western harvest yield, ten thousand RUTHS might profitably glean, without meeting a single rebuff from outsiders, or even an enouraging word from modern BOAZ'S.

The peach crop is represented as being almost hopelessly destroyed, but the apple blossoms and embryo fruit is as yet uninjured, and promises an abundant yield.

A Southern friend who is curious in his observations as to the effect of freedom on the ordinary field hand freedman, says that in no way does Sambo "feel the oats" of liberty more than in his devotions; and in support of his assertion sends the following, which he says is in many quarters a favorite hymn in public religious services:

"We's nearer to the Lord
Dan de white folkes, and they know it;
See de glory gate onbarred—
Walk in, darkeys, past de guard!
Bet a dollar He won't close it!

"Walk in, darkeys, froo de gate;
Hark, de kullered angels holler;
Go 'way white folkes, you'rs too late!
We's de winning kullers! Wait
Till de trumpet sounds to foller!

"Halleloojah! tanks and praise!
Long enuff we's borne our crosses;
Now we's de sooperior race,
And, wid Gorramighty's grace,
We's going to hebben afore de bosses."

HONEST SIMON is involving himself in an inextricable labyrinth of historical mazes. His *forte* seems to be the rebellion and the rebelliously inclined—the ante-bellum, however, constituting the absorbing feature. His first effort at reminiscence in this line was one in which JEFF DAVIS figured conspicuously, but, as JEFF'S recollection of events don't exactly chime in with CAMERON'S, there is a little difference of opinion not very flattering to the great Winnebago's veracity. He is equally unfortunate in his self-imposed controversy with General J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, but as the General is a fire-eater, a fighting rebel, it is not likely that the great Winnebago chief will have the temerity to resent the insinuation that what he states in reference to the matter is "a monstrous, malicious, reckless, and infamous lie." As a historian of the rebellion, SIMON is not a success.

THE President is to be interviewed by Red Cloud and other "big Ingins" of the scalp-taking Sioux persuasion. Peaceful relations between the pale-faces and the red-men is the ostensible object of the "talk," but as to its being effectual, is a matter of doubt. History does not encourage this cheerful view of the Indian negotiation. Chiefs have visited the Capital heretofore but the consequence has not been the permanent settlement of the problem of the plains. What is needed is not so much an amicable conference at Washington as fair dealing and a fixed policy at the West. Red Cloud's friendly smoke with GRANT will be productive of little worth if the promises of the Administration are not made good by its officers, and if United States soldiers butcher Indian men, women, and children on slight provocation, and United States agents cheat them on no provocation whatever.

THE death of Bishop POLK is thus described by a friend who was with him at the time at Kennesaw:

Being in a fair view, Generals Joe Johnson and Polk were recognized, and complimented with a shell from a battery near which General Sherman was standing. The shell struck close by General Johnson. As soon as the piece could be reloaded another shell was dropped by the first, when General Johnson said 'Bishop, we have seen all we desire; let us retire,' and walked rapidly back to where the horses were left. General Polk seemed lost in thought, and instead of following General Johnson to the rear, walked to the right on the face of the hill, and received the third shell full upon his side, carrying of his viscera. His two staff officers, sprang forward, and receiving him in their arms, carried him to a conveyance, by which he was taken immediately to Atlanta, where he lay in state for a time, and was then taken to Augusta for burial.

MR. R. COWARD, the brick-maker, is about to "sail the seas over," to obtain a trifling legacy of two hundred and fifty million dollars, now awaiting his presence in England. The City Hall and city finance ring ought to cultivate his acquaintance. He would be able to make a handsome deposit in the banks, which premised five and a half per cent. for the use of the unexpended balance.

GENERAL GRANT'S favorite black mare, Jessie, broke down on Friday from the effect of being speeded too fast—overheating being assigned as the cause. There is said to be great agitation at the White House in consequence. Here is a chance for somebody to get an office by presenting the President with another trotter.

"PARSON" BROWNLOW has stopped swearing. He has lost his voice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, with amendments, the bill granting to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, a continued right of way to Albuquerque, and ten sections of land per mile on each side.

Mr. POMEROY reported a substitute for the bill to aid the construction of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad. It grants the right of way and ten alternate sections per mile on each side of a line from York, or Meridian, Miss., to New Orleans.

Mr. CAMERON reported the joint resolution to furnish medals to the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers who were the first to arrive in Washington in April, 1861.

Mr. THAYER offered resolutions calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information relating to the St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri, and also in regard to the report of the Commissioners sent out to report upon the final completion of the Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was proceeded with.

An amendment by Mr. CORBETT, that all male clerks, counters, and copy rights in the departments, shall be paid the same and no more than the females performing the same duties, was rejected. Yeas, 6; nays, 39.

The pending amendment of Mr. Trumbull, placing females in the matter of compensation on the same footing with males, was modified upon the suggestion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, by adding to it a provision authorizing the heads of departments to appoint females as clerks in any of the classes of clerkships in the departments, which was adopted by a vote of 29 to 11.

Committees of Conference were appointed as follows: On the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment: Messrs. Stewart, Edmunds and Stockton. On the army bill: Messrs. Wilson, Morton and Abbott.

Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate upon the general subject of appropriations to show that the uncertainty as to various items was a real difficulty in regulating rates of taxation. In proof of this he referred to the fact that appropriation bills from the House were invariably increased largely in the Senate, while the estimates for public works, claims for property of loyal people destroyed during the war, Indian service, bounties, &c., were very indefinite. Were it not for the payment of the interest on the public debt the entire revenue system might be dispensed with. The Finance Committee, however, proposed to sweep away all the special taxes on sales and gross receipts, fees, &c., leaving, of the Internal taxes, only those on five articles, viz: spirits, tobacco, beer, stamps, and a small income tax, which, except the latter, were paid all over the country without murmuring. He then reviewed the history of the income tax to show its equitable character.

Mr. CASSERLY followed against the renewal of the income tax.

EVENING SESSION.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the section appropriating $450,000 to complete the enlargement of the ship canal around the falls of the Ohio River.

Messrs. THURMAN, SHERMAN and others, advocated the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Chandler. The latter said it was already incorporated in the River and Harbor bill. Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

To detect and punish election frauds; To reduce the rates of duty on foreign imports, and abolish the specific and compound duties; To secure to the citizens of the United States the navigation of the St. Lawrence river; For the relief of pilots of the Mississippi squadron and their surviving families; Authorizing the survey of the mouth of the Rocky river; For the improvemeni of navigation in the Cumberland river.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. BENNETT, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an inquiry as to the extent and state of trade between the United States and British North American provences. Rejected.

By Mr. LAFLIN, reciting that the present Committee on Appropriations reported the army appropriations which was made the special order for Wednesday. The bill appropriates $29,977,367,

Mr. ATWOOD introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States, for the protection of immigration. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act which confers the right of naturalization on aliens who enlisted in the army, and were honorably discharged, also to those who enlisted, or may enlist, in the army or marine corps. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic bills.

The debate on the amendment for the Minister resident at Rome being limited to ten minutes, Mr. Dawes read a letter from a member of the Know-Nothing porty, and extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Brooks in Columbus, Ohio, and New York city, to prove that he was not wilfully misrepresented by the latter; and, after some discussion, he asked Mr. Brooks to take back his remarks to that effect, which Mr. Brooks did; whereupon Mr. Dawes withdrew all he had said amidst the laughter of the House.

Mr. BANKS' amendment to insert Rome as the place for a minister resident was rejected without a division.

Mr. COVODE moved to strike out the mission to Greece. Rejected.

Mr. HALDEMAN moved to combine the missions to Denmark and Sweeden. Rejected.

The paragraph for a minister resident at the Argentine Republic was amended by striking out the words "appointed also to Uraguay," and by reducing the appropriation from $11,250 to $7,500. A paragraph was inserted appropriating $11,250 for a Minister to Uraguay, accredited also to Paraguay. The paragraphs for Commissioners to Hayti and Liberia were amended by the words "Minister Resident" for Commissioner.

At three o'clock the committee arose, and the House proceeded to vote on the motion to table Mr. Eldridge's motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday last, whereby Mr. Newsham was declared entitled to a seat, in the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan.

The motion to reconsider was tabled by 93 yeas to 77 nays.

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Newsham to come forward and take the oath.

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose to protest against that gentleman being sworn in, as not having been elected by the people, but by the House. [Calls to order.]

SPEAKER—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I know I was not.

The oath was administered to Mr. Newsham, and the House again went into Committee on Consular bills.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the appropriation for the minister resident to Liberia was increased from $4,000 to $7,500.

Mr. DAWES argued against it, as the amendment apparently was prompted by some motive that prompted the amendment for the mission to Rome, and moved that the paragraph be struck out, leaving the matter to be fixed by the Senate.

The paragraph was struck out.

Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose.

Mr COX introduced a joint resolution to embody the system of revenue and expenditure, and for a commission to examine into the question of taxation. Refered.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

SENATE.

A memorial from the citizens of the Dominican Republic against annexation was objected to and not received.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution for the admission of foreign photographs, free of duty, for exhibition at the National Photographic Exhibition at Cleveland, in June. Passed.

The Senate proceeded with the Legislative Appropriation bill, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Chandler to insert in the bill the entire river and harbor appropriations, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Sherman, to appropriate $450,000 for the completion of the Lawsville canal. After some discussion both amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment that no pardon or amnesty shall be admissible as evidence to establish the loyalty of any claimant in the Court of Claims or otherwise effect a claim.

Mr. STEWART presented the report of the Conference Committee on the differences between the two Houses on the Fifteenth Amendment bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill for the reduction of the internal revenue tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, asked to report a bill disapproving certain acts of the Idaho Legislature, including the act imposing a special mining tax on the Chinese and Mongolians.

Mr. JOHNSON objected.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from the Committee on Military, reported a bill removing the charge of desertion from soldiers who served out their terms of enlistment and were honorably discharged. Passed.

The bill to revive the American navigation and commercial interests was discussed at length. Several amendments were offered, and the previous question was seconded, when a vote on ordering the main question was taken, resulting—Yeas, 85; nays, 97.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House, by a vote of 90 to 8, refused to consider the South Carolina contested election case of Wallace against Simpson.

The Committee on Elections reported, in the Virginia contested case, that McKenzie, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat.

The Consular Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VOORHEES moved to omit Santiago de Cuba from the list of consulates, and had read a statement of the late Consul Phillips. He implored the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who had access to the fossil or dead man who presided over the State Department, to tell him the blood of American citizens was crying from the ground for action against his imbecility, sloth and want of regard for the honor, glory and safety of this once great and honored republic.

Mr. BANKS endorsed the correctness of Mr. Phillips' statement. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was only waiting an opportunity to report on the subject. The facts stated, however, were only an additional reason why the consulate should be supported instead of abolished.

Mr. LOGAN had felt for a long time that the American Government was not doing its duty, and that its hesitancy was almost criminal. He was satisfied that there could be no objection to a report, when the committee asked the consent to make it.

Mr. BANKS expected a report to be made and acted on within a week or ten days.

Mr. LOGAN said that what the country demanded was action on Cuba affairs. Outrages had been perpetrated in Cuba until the blood of American citizens cried out from the ground. The Government should show that at least it had some sympathy with the struggling people of that island.

Mr. SARGENT attributed the inaction of our Government to the refusal of Congress to put our navy on an efficient footing to vindicate our honor and our flag.

Mr. GARFIELD ridiculed the statement of Mr. Phillips, and represented him as undeserving of the credit of having despoiled his predecessor in office, Gen. Steadman, who died there, and evaded giving his widow and family an account of the circumstances of his death, or making restoration of the money and effects he had taken possession of.

Mr. LOGAN knew nothing about Mr. Phillips; one thing, however was true, that American citizens had been shot and killed by the blood thirsty Spaniards in Cuba, and that American citizens were not safe there under the American flag. No government ever yet sat so quiet as the present administration, while a struggle was going on between oppression and loyalty. As to the inefficiency of the navy, if the United States had not permitted naval vessels to be supplied to Spain, there would not now be so strong a Spanish fleet in the Cuban waters.

Mr. DAWES contended that the navy had power enough to defend our flag in Cuban waters, and repelled the imputation that it was because Congress did not clothe it with power enough that it had not performed its duty.

Mr. MUNGEN favored the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans as all that is necessary to protect Americans here.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Wilkinson, Garfield, Voorhees Willard and others.

The debate closed and Mr. Voorhees' amendment was rejected.

The Committee rose and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

The House again went into a committee on the postoffice bill, which appropriates $24,110,093 from the postoffice revenues, and $725,000 from the Treasury. After discussion on the letter carrier system, some members advocating an increase of pay to twelve hundred dollars, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill establishing the right of way of the Portage Lake and Allegheny River Improvement Company, and for a land grant to it. Referred.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the most feasible mode of restoring foreign commerce to American vessels. Tabled.

The consular diplomatic bill was received from the House and referred.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the conference report on the 15th amendment enforcement bill.

The Appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Drake to prevent the admission of a pardon or amnesty, as evidence in the Court of Claims, in favor of the loyalty of a claimant and a regulating rule on the subject. The question was discussed by Messrs. Sawyer, Drakes, Edmunds, Hamilton, of Texas, Saulsbury and Nye until recess.

The amendment to the Apportionment bill to increase the number of the House from 275 to 300, from March 3d, 1871, strikes out the requirement that in any State where the number of representatives will be reduced by the new apportionment, the reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress.

The time within which the Superintendent of the Census shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior the preliminary report of the enumeration of inhabitants is extended from August 15th to October 1st.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TIPPON, from the Post Office Committee, reported joint resolutions authorizing the Midland & Pacific Railroad Company to bridge the Missuri at or near Neoraska City.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the appropriation bill with an amendment; also, favorably on the joint resolutions authorizing the State of New York to receive a bequest for the Steven's Battery.

The appropriation bill was then resumed.

After a general discussion, Mr. Drake's amendment was adopted, with slight modification—yeas, 33; nays, 19.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., submitted various amendments, including one increasing the number of female clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from 54 to 95.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WHEELER reported, without amendment, the Senate Northern Pacific Railroad joint resolution.

The debate then proceeded upon the amendments offered previous to the recommittal of the bill, the members explaining their propositions, and new amendments were also offered and advocated. The previous question was not finally seconded, and the main question ordered. Yeas, 107; nays, 66.

Mr. HAWLEY'S amendment, which forbids the company to sell its lands to other than actual settlers, in lots of one hundred and sixty acres, or at prices beyond two dollars and a half an acre, was rejected, by 75 to 108.

Mr. SARGENT'S amendment subjecting the lands granted to the operation of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, at two dollars and a half an acre, was rejected, by 73 to 105.

Without disposing of the other amendments, the House adjourned.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

St. Louis Republican Office

Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—About half past eight o'clock this evening, a fire broke out in the bindery department of the Missouri *Republican* office. The flames spread with amazing rapidity and, in less than ten minutes the entire building was a sheet of fire and at [this writing, nothing is left of the office but a mass of ruins.

The losses are estimated as follows: One eight cylinder press, $35,000; one four cylinder, $10,000; job room, $30,000; news room, $10,000; bindery, $10,000; paper, etc., $20,000; building, $40,000; library, $5,000; total, $160,000. The four cylinder press which was not in use, was in a fire proof vault, and is probably safe. The large press may also be saved in a badly damaged state. The private library of William Hyde, managing editor, which was valued at $5,000, was also lost.

The insurance is as follows: On the building: In the Globe, Mutual and Pacific Insurance Companies of St. Louis, $5,000 each; Missouri State Mutual, St. Louis, $2,500; North American, Philadelphia, $5,000; Buffalo, New York, $2,500; International, New York, $5,000.

On the stock: Lafayette Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; Home Mutual, St. Louis, $6,000; Missouri State Mutual, $5,000; Citizens' Mutual, St. Louis, $3,000; Monnd City Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; St. Louis Insurance Company, $5,000; Lumberman's and Mechanics, St. Louis, $5,000; Citizens, Manhattan, Lamar, Security, and Putnam, all of New York, $5,000 each; Firemens' and Excelsior, N. Y., $2,500 each; Commerce, Albany, $5,000; Maryland, Baltimore, $2,000; St. Louis Mutual and Tradesmens', St. Louis, $5,000 each. Total, $106,500.

The queensware house of Heinke, Estelle & Co., North Main street, the rear of which joined the rear of the *Republican* office, took fire and was damaged to the extent of $25,000. The stock was valued at $60,000; insured for about $25,000. The offices are not known. The building owned by the *Republican* company, was insured for $5,000 in the Home Mutual, of St. Louis, and $7,000 in Eastern companies, the names of which could not be ascertained.

The adjoining building on the South, occupied by A. Jubell & Co. as a notions and fancy goods store, and a Paper Collar Company, was badly damaged by water.

The small tobacco store of William Bach, on Chestnut street, across the alley from the *Republican* office, was crushed by the falling walls. The damage to the stock and building is about $83,000; insured.

The *Westliche Post* newspaper, on Chestnut street, opposite the *Republican*, was badly scorched but was saved by the efforts of the firemen.

The *Republican* will issue a small sheet to-morrow and thereafter continue publication as usual. The publication of the *Irish News*, which was printed by the *Republican*, will be suspended one week.

THE FENIANS.

ARREST OF GENERAL O'NEILL

By a United States Marshal.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

"*By the President of the United States of America.*

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the Dominion her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States is at peace; now, therefore, I, Ulyses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the military jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby, warn all person that by committing such illegal acts, they will forfeit all right to the protection of this Government, or to its interference in their behalf, to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts, and I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the independence of the United States of America the ninety fourth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President,

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

SAUT ST. MARIE.

SAULT ST. MARIE, May 23.—Colonel Offley, the American Commandant, has notified Col. Bolton that a number of suspicious characters have passed through the canal, consequently the guard has been doubled. There is considerable excitement at the reports of the intended Fenian attacks and the volunteers are warned to be in readiness.

AT MONTPELIER.

MONTPELIER, VT., May 23.—There are many reports in circulation to-day regarding the Fenians, which, if true, show they mean to do something. Besides rumors of considerable numbers being below waiting transportation, there is positive information that two companies of Fenians shipped from Burlington this afternoon for the frontier, and that another large body are *en route* for some point by boat from Plattsburg. All the double teams in St. Albans and Burlington have been retained for use to-night.

GOING TO BUFFALO.

ERIE, May 23.—A party of about one hundred Fenians under the leadership of one Stanton, left for Buffalo this evening on the propeller Merchant. Others are said to have gone by rail. The United States steamer Michigan left this port at eight o'clock this evening, for Buffalo, to watch their movements.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 23.—There has been great activity among the Fenian brotherhood of this city for the last forty-eight hours. The leaders are very reticent. A movement is on foot of some kind, but whether an invasion of the neighboring frontier or to aid Riel, is a question. Large bodies of drilled veterans left to-night. Their destination is unknown. The city is full of Fenians, who are quartered quietly among friends. Everything is quiet, and there are no indications of a further movement of troops to-night.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 23.—It is rumored that a force of over twenty thousand Fenians left Brooklyn this evening for Canada. Two hundred are stated to have left Albany for the west. Five car loads of supposed Fenians, from Buffalo, passed through Rochester to-night bound east. A detachment also left Auburn for the east.

ALBANY, May 25.—A report received, dated St. Albans, Vermont, 4 P. M., states that heavy fighting has been going on near Franklin since noon, between the forces under O'Neill and the Canadian militia.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The news received confirms the belief that the Fenians are determined on a movement on the eastern frontier. A large number of men are assembled and parading close to the lines. They had pickets on patrol a mile from Pigeon Hill at noon, and shortly before that a special train was at Pottsdam Junction with two hundred and fifty armed Fenians on their way to St. Albans to move on St. Armand's Centre, through Pigeon Hill. The Fenians are also said to have cut the telegraph wires at White Hall, and the latest report is that they actually crossed the frontier in force. Instructions were sent to General Lindsay to take active steps for the defense of the frontier. Considerable force left here yesterday afternoon for the frontier under command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith.

TORONTO, May 25.—Considerable excitement still exists in regard to the Fenian raid, but the government appears well advised of all movements and is fully prepared for any attempts at invasion. Volunteer forces are prepared to move at once if required.

OTTAWA, May 25.—The United States Government has one hundred and fifty regular troops on the way to Ogdensburg. Four hundred Fenians were left behind at Rome to-day, for want of accommodation. The men of the garrison, artillery and two guns of field artillery, leave this afternoon for Prescott.

PRESCOTT, May 25.—A large force of volunteers, including artillery, are under arms here.

OGDENSBURG, May 25.—It is reported that the Fenians contemplate an attack on Cornwall, Canada.

NEW YORK, May 25.—News from the Canadian border creates great excitement here. The Fenian head quarters are nearly deserted. The number of men left here is stated at 8,000, and it is claimed that from 7,000 to 8,000 more were enlisted to-day. Rumor says that Fitzhugh Lee is to command the Fenians, and has already gone to the front. Other southern officers leave here to night for Canada. The latest report is that seven hundred United States troops started for the border.

OSWEGO, May 25.—A company of the First United States Artillery, stationed at Ft. Ontario, are under orders to move immediately. Telegrams from St. Albans say that late last night a Fenian force concentrated at Franklin moved forward, entered Canada, threw out pickets and waited till daylight, when they advanced upon Ft. Eligsburg and were there met by a force of Canadian volunteers. A skirmish resulted in the defeat of the Canadians, who lost several killed and wounded. Four extra trains arrived this morning loaded with Fenians, who left at once for the front.

BOSTON, May 25.—Reports have been received at the Fenian headquarters that the advance guard under Captain Monagan, of Burlington, Vt., had crossed the border this forenoon, and taken possession of Pigeon Hill, the 60th Rifles falling back without firing a gun. Gen. Donnelly is in command of the invading column, which had not yet advanced. A raid had been made on the Grand Trunk Railroad fifteen miles above Island Pond, and five miles from the border, and had torn up two hundred and thiry rails in order to stop and capture a cattle train, now on the way to Boston.

OGDENSBURG, May 25.—Five hundred Fenians with arms, and between seventy-five and one hundred wagons, containing ammunition and military stores, passed through Massena last night and this morning going towards Hogansburgh. Four hundred Fenians arrived at Wapertown last night and this morning. The number of Fenians at St. Albans is estimated at 1,500 to 1,800. Col. Mosby, ex-Confederate guerilla, is there organizing cavalry. The Fenian plan of campaign is said to be to send out small parties of cavalry to harass the border at various points, thus distracting the attention of the Canadian forces while the main body of Fenians will make a grand attack in some unexpected quarter.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The latest dispatches received state that the Fenians at Trout river, Huntington county, were intending to cross. Six hundred volunteers leave for the front at noon. The Sixty-ninth regiment is expected at four o'clock from Quebec. Fenians to the number of three thousand are at Pigeon Hill throwing up entrenchments. Colonel Russell and the Prince Consort's own rifles have gone to the front with Montreal volunteers to attack the entrenchments. Prince Arthur goes with this regiment on Col. Russell's staff. Col. Osborne Smith, in command of the volunteers, goes as the advance guard. The Fenian movements will not interfere with the Red river expedition. Great satisfaction is expressed at President Grant's proclamation. A battery of artillery has just left for the front, and all the other troops in the city are ready to move at a moment's notice. The volunteers all respond with the utmost readiness. It is thought the military authorities will not attempt to check the invaders near the border, but allow them to come in some distance in order to get a good chance at them.

OTTAWA, May 25.—Intelligence has been received that fighting has actually commenced between the troops and the Fenians at Pigeon Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—James Gibbons, President of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, states that the present so called Fenian raid upon Canada is unauthorized by the Fenian Brotherhood, being merely a personal enterprise by irresponsible parties.

DETROIT, May 25—10 P. M.—The Fenian movements in this vicinity are so quietly conducted that it is impossible to obtain any positively reliable intelligence. A movement in some direction is certainly on foot; not less than one hundred men left this city last night, and another detachment will probably go to-night. The most probable destination is towards Bay City. Great efforts are being made by the Fenians to raise money, and it is thought they have been moderately successful.

TORONTO, May 25.—There is news received here that General O'Neill was arrested by the United States authorities and is now lodged in St. Albans. The Fenians attacked the home guard at Cook's Corners, but were repulsed with the loss of several killed and wounded. No loss on the Canadian side.

BUFFALO, May 25.—General Starr and Major O'Keefe, with one hundred men from Cincinnati, left for the frontier this afternoon.

ST. ALBANS, May 25.—About half past eleven o'clock this forenoon the Fenians, who had been for several hours previous busy unpacking their arms and otherwise getting ready for action, at Hubbard's Corner, six and a half miles beyond Franklin, took up the line of March, and when they arrived near the house of Alvan Richards, about twenty rods this side of the border, they halted, and Gen. O'Neill made the following speech:

SOLDIERS—This is the advance guard of the Irish-American army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor. For your own country, you now enter that of the enemy. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you. Forward, march.

The advance company was from Burlington, and commanded by Captain William Cronan, of that city. At the conclusion of O'Neill's address, he lifted his hat and replied:

General, I am proud that Vermont has the honor of leading this advance. Ireland may depend upon us to do our duty.

The advance was then resumed by flank in the open road, and as Captain Cronan's company passed Richards' house, and were descending a little hill toward the line, they were surprised by a sharp volley from some Canadian troops, whose position had been concealed. The fire was instantly returned by Captain Cronan's men, and quite a sharp fire was kept up for some time. The Canadians were posted behind rocks and trees, and had, of course, the advantage of the boys in green. It is reported that one of the Fenians was killed, and Captain Cronan wounded in the thigh. The skirmish was witnessed by quite a number of citizens. United States Marshal Foster and Deputy Marshal Failly took commanding positions part way up the hill, and were under fire all the time. About one o'clock, when O'Neill had gone to the right of his command, Gen. Foster had his close carriage brought to a nearer position, and immediately arrested Gen. O'Neill by virtue of the President's proclamation. The General said he refused to be arrested, and had forces which he would use for his protection. The United States Marshal, seeing a lot of Fenians close at hand, threw open the carriage door, and, with help of Failey, thrust the Fenian leader into the back seat. The officials leaped into their seats, and their horses left in hot haste. The General arrived at the Welden House, in this village, at four o'clock. O'Neill was soon after arraigned before United States Commissioner Jacob M. Smalley, for violation of the neutrality laws. He waived an examination, and in default of $20,000 bail, was taken to Burlington this evening to be committed. The arrest of General O'Neill has fallen like a wet blanket on the Fenians, and the reports from the front this evening say they are badly demoralized.

The Fenians fought well, but it is evident they were not reinforced as they expected. There cannot be, at the outside, at the place where the skirmish took place, more than five hundred men, whereas ammunition for four times that number had been provided. It is reported that many are already on their way back to St. Albans, to take transportation for home.

At half past six o'clock a train from the south this evening landed here about one hundred and twenty more men, who immediately took their departure. Unless the Fenians are at once heavily re-enforced the movement, so far as this section is concerned, will prove a very great fizzle.

Later intelligence places the number of killed at two and the number of wounded at two. One of the killed is Lieutenant Murray, of Boston. The other is a Burlington boy, name not obtained.

Company G, Fifth United States heavy artillery, Captain Richard Arnold commanding, stationed at Plattsburg, arrived here and pitched their tents on the north side of the park. More United States troops are expected to-morrow, and it is rumored that General Meade will soon make his appearance.

The streets of St. Albans present a lively scene to-night. Knots of men are gathered about discussing the news, and speculating as to the probable result of the Fenian movement. It is reported that several companies of British regulars from Quebec arrived in Montreal, and will be sent forward to the front as rapidly as possible. Great excitement prevails in Montreal and all along the border.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 25.—Batteries C and M, of the First United States Artillery, Colonel Langdon commanding, passed here to-night, en route for Ogdensburg. The Fenian Major General Gleason and staff were on the same train. Battery E, First Artillery, Major Frank Taylor in command, passed here on another train. General Davis, of cavalry fame during the war, also passed north during the night. It is rumored he is taking an important Fenian command.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The actual opening of hostilities has allayed, temporarily at least, the differences among the Fenians here. The prominent leaders of the Savage wing are organizing a regiment to leave for the border. At least 6,000 men were enrolled to-day at Hibernia hall; 500 were enrolled within five hours. It is stated positively to-day that 1,500 left for different points along the border; five hundred started to-night on the Hudson River Railroad, in charge of Vice President Egan of the O'Neill branch of the brotherhood. St. Albans is the destination of the majority. Large sums are being subscribed in their aid. Of course the Fenians are moving in New Jersey. A party of fifty men left Patterson and Newark, and Patterson promises one hundred more to-morrow. A party of fifteen went from Elizabeth.

BUFFALO, May 25.—Six hundred Fenians left this afternoon and evening for the east. There is quite an influx of Fenians from above to-night. No more troops will leave until to morrow afternoon. Five hundred Canadian volunteers are quartered at the village of Fort Erie, opposite this city. Yesterday orders were issued by the express companies not to ship treasure by the Candian routes. Insurance companies will not take risks on the Welland canal. More Fenians are expected to-night by the Erie Railway, Lake shore road and lake steamers.

ROCHESTER, May 25.—The Fenian excitement is increasing. The train eastward this evening took three car loads, two of which came from the west. It is stated that a large number will go to-morrow.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The following is received from the frontier: The Fenians attacked Colonel Smith's outposts at Freligsburgh, about one hundred men. The Fenians advanced in a column, with an advance guard about two hundred strong. Our men repulsed the attack. The Fenian loss was three killed and several wounded. Canadian loss as far as heard, none. The Fenians were not fired on until they had crossed the line.

LATER.

The Fenians have fallen back. Between two and three hundred left Portland for Island Pond. This morning the United States authorities seized twenty-six packages of arms at Portland. There is a Fenian demonstration towards Huntington. From three hundred to five hundred men marched to Trout River, but the Canadian volunteers are ready to receive them. Other Fenian squads, with arms and ammunition, are marching rapidly in the direction of Trout River.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Dispatches state that Espartero will finally decline the Spanish crown; that the King of Prussia heartily congratulated Napoleon on the result of the Plebiscite; that the Duke de Grammont has positively instructed the Roman ministers to abstain from interference with the affairs of the Ecumenical Council, and practice absolute reserve with reference to the action of the French Government towards the Pope; that it has transpired that the Greek brigands, before the execution, confessed that they insisted upon a ransom for the prisoners under the advice of persons high in authority, and wielding great influence with the Government of Greece. It is thought that serious complications will grow out of this announcement. That the Austrian Government has appealed to popular suffrage in the reorganization of the Diets, and that advices from Rio Janeiro state that Gen. Lopez Jordon has been recognized as Emperor of the Province of Entre Rios by the Argentine Government.

THE WELSH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUED.

LONDON, May 25.—The House of Commons has rejected the proposal to disestablish the English Church in Wales. Gladstone opposed it on the ground of its being a crusade against the English Church in Great Britain.

APPROVE.

President Grant, Vice President Colfax and Secretary Fish have written a letter to the London Secretary of the American Christian Conference, approving its object.

EXCITING.

Profound interest is felt in the Fenian movements in America. President Grant's proclamation seems to give general satisfaction.

WAR IMMINENT.

BOMBAY, May 25.—The probability of a war between Persia and Afghanistan is increasing.

GEN. PRIM EXPLAINS.

MADRID, May 25.—In the Cortes yesterday General Prim made an explanation of the relations of Spain and Portugal. He declares that Spain took no part in the recent events in her sister kingdom. The Iberian union could be accomplished only through the love of the two people, and not by acts of violence.

TO BE RELEASED.

The Spanish Government has issued an order for the deliverance of four Englishmen, captured by brigands near Gibraltar.

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

A bill authorizing civil marriages has passed the Cortes and is now a law.

DENIAL.

LISBON, May 25.—A proclamation has been issued by Saldanha denying that the late movement was in the interests of a Peninsular unity.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LISBON, May 25.—The new ministry will shortly be constituted as follows: War, Saldanha; Interior, Bishop of Visen; Works, Carvalho; Foreign Affairs, Cavila; Finances, Saracha; Marine, Androle.

AMENDMENT TO THE PRESS LAW.

PARIS, May 25.—The Corps Legislatif has adopted an amendment to the press law, which was proposed by the opposition. The ministers resisted its passage without avail.

ARRIVED.

MOVILLE, May 25.—The steamship Australia, from New York, has arrived.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON—Evening—May 25.—Consols for money, 94¼; Account, 94⅝. American securities quiet; '62, 89; '65, old, 88½; '67, 90¾; 10-40's, 86. Erie 18¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 12⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton market irregular; middling uplands, 10⅝s; Orleans, 11⅝all1⅜s; sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 7da9s 8d. Red western No 2 8s 6d; winter, 8s 10a8s 11d. Western flour 20s 3d. Corn—No 2 mixed 28s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas quiet. Pork, 102s 6d. Beef, 116s. Lard, 68s 6d. Cheese, 73s. Bacon 58s 6d for Cumberland cut and 64s for short ribbed. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, May 25.—Tallow quiet and steady at 44s 6d. Sugar firmer at 31s 9da32s. Linseed cakes firm at 98⅝a100s.

PARIS, May 25.—Bourse quiet.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—Bonds flat at 95½f.

ANTWERP, May 25.—Petroleum closed firm at 52½f.

HAVRE, May 25.—Cotton heavy at 129f on spot.

THE OIL MEN.

Meeting Friday—What Was Said and What Was Done—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Oil Trade and Transit.

There was a large meeting of oil producers and dealers held in the offices of Logan Bros. & Co., Duquesne Way, to consult with the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with regard to the advantage to be derived from the completion of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Road as a competitive shipping line for oil to the seaboard.

PRESIDENT GARRETT NOT ABLE TO ATTEND.

Mr. Garrett not being well enough to be present was ably represented by Mr. Blanchard, general freight agent.

PITTSBURG AND BALTIMORE.

He expressed in behalf of Mr. Garrett and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the greatest interest in the welfare of Pittsburgh, and the most sincere desire to make it the great central point for refining and shipping oil. He went on to say that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have, in all their large expenditures and improvements, always had an eye to making Pittsburgh a grand terminus and central shipping and distributing point.

THE INTERESTS INVOLVED.

In the road now building by way of Connellsville, they have an interest of $400,000. The city of Baltimore had $2,000,000. They did not come to Pittsburgh to solicit any pecuniary aid, but would like to feel assured that its business men would co-operate with them, provided it was to their decided advantage to do so.

THE OIL TRADE.

He regarded the oil trade as one of the greatest importance, and they would give the greatest facilities in their power to make it advantageous to ship by their route. Thought the Baltimore & Pittsburgh Railroad would be finished in three quarters of a year, and would like to have our oil men keep the reservoirs full for shipment.

OTHER REMARKS.

Mr. Hutchinson thought the shipment East amounted to about 5,000 barrels daily, and was only about two thirds what it ought to be. The average rates were about $1 45 a barrel.

Mr. Blanchard could not say definitely what the rates on the B. & P. line would be. They now shipped oil by B. & O. road, from Parkersburg to Baltimore, a distance of twenty miles greater than from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia for twenty cents a barrel less, and that road had a much heavier grade.

Mr. Forsythe—How do you propose to connect with the Allegheny Valley road.

Mr. Blanchard said there was some trouble there, as the first two car loads they shipped to Baltimore, by way of Cleveland, the Allegheny Valley road charged $6 a barrel; but as soon as they found it went to Baltimore, they raised the price to $10.

Mr. Morgan said, you can fight them by the laws of this State for pro rata rates.

HOW SHALL IT BE?

Mr. Blanchard said thas was a question Mr. Garrett would like settled, whether the Pittsburghers proposed to help them fight, or let the Baltimore and Ohio Company do all the fighting themselves.

Mr. Morgan—We propose to help you, if you help us.

An informal conversation was kept up for some time, and we regret not having space to report it in full. Mr. Blanchard showed that the Baltimore & Ohio company, in conjunction with the city of Baltimore, was working with princely liberality and energy to make Baltimore a great seaport. They were putting down rates to all parts of the West and South, thereby turning the trade of cotton, tobacco, grain, &c., in that direction, and would do their utmost to make the oil trade centre there. They were construct inff the finest wharfs in the country, encouraging the largest and best line of steamships and he felt confident that it would not be long before they would compete with New York for commercial precedence.

The interview was a very pleasant one throughout, and from the manner in which the dealers expressed themselves, the indications are that Baltimore is the "coming city" for the export trade in oil.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on a Visit Here—Speeches Made—Prospects of the Road, &c., &c.

[From the Daily Post of the 20th.]

On day before yesterday Mr J. B. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, arrived in the city. He was met at the Union Depot by Mayor Brush and several prominent citizens, who accompanied him to the Monongahela House. During the evening he was visited by a large number of prominent business men, among whom were Mr. Hughart, President, and Mr. Latrobe, Chief Engineer, of the Connellsville Railroad. Mr. Garrett spoke freely and cordially of the purposes and prospects of that road, and gave assurances that Pittsburgh should have every advantage in the use of it. He expressed the belief that after its completion both Baltimore and Pittsburgh would derive benefits from the line which, each year, would equal the whole cost of the road. It would seem that the method of securing connections to the lakes is not decided upon, but though arrangements of some kind will be made. Mr. G. fully appreciates the advantages that Pittsburgh will give in giving Western traffic various modes of reaching here, and let it select its course from here Eastward.

EXCURSION.

Yesterday morning Mr. Garrett, Mayor Brush the officers of the Connelsville road, invited parties and the reporters of the press, left the Depot of the road at 7:50 A. M., and had a very pleasant time. Below we give the addresses that were delivered on the occasion.

The excursionists were met at Uniontown by a large number of citizens and welcomed by Hon. A. Stewart, one of the veteran friends of the Company.

MR. STEWART'S REMARKS.

He gave an interesting history of the early efforts to complete the road, and especially of his own connection with it, and reviewed the action of rival interests that had attempted to prevent its completion, and mentioned among other things the fact that Mr. Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, father of President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had been one of a committee sent from Baltimore in 1850, to Pittsburgh, to urge upon the citizens co-operation to complete the lines, and but for the apathy of Pittsburgh at that time the road would have been completed. Mr. Stewart then mentioned the wonderful natural wealth of the country that was traversed by this line, and pointed to the numerous trains passing over it day and night, and the amount of business going eastward to Baltimore, and the local development that should add on other lines vastly to the wealth of that city.

He said that the effect of the completion of the road upon Pittsburgh would be almost magical, affording as it would, the shortest route to tide water.

RESPONSE BY PRESIDENT GARRETT.

In response to the remarks of Mr. Stewart, President Garrett called the attention of the citizens to the existence formerly of the closest business relations between Pittsburgh and the intermediate country with Baltimore. They were naturally allied. He commented upon the wonderful growth of the city of Baltimore, and mentioned the numerous lines of steamers to every principal seaboard city upon our own continent, to the West Indies, and the successful lines connecting with Europe.

He described the arrangements made to accomodate the tide of immigration which was already settling so rapidly toward Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had built most extensive docks, reaching far out into the bay, where immigrants could, by passing over forty feet of the docks, enter the cars which conveyed them to any part of the great West.

He contrasted this arrangement with what he termed the robberies perpetrated upon foreign immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, and said that the results of this care for their comfort were already seen in the influx weekly of the very large numbers which now reach Baltimore.

He mentioned also the fact that vessels laden with groceries were finding in Baltimore the readiest access to the West. Also, that foreign bound steamers could procure fuel for a voyage in round numbers for two thousand dollars less at Baltimore than in New York or Philadelphia, and that this was already attracting to that seaport no unusual attention; that appropriations were made in the most extensive style for the accommodation of a commerce which would place Baltimore high in the rank of commercial cities, and that Pittsburgh could find there all her needs for intercourse by ocean voyages with all foreign nations. He continued at considerable length, and then concluded amid the warmest expressions of the citizens present.

BROADFORD AND MT. PLEASANT BRANCH.

The completion of that branch of the Connellsville road, said Mr. Triestman, *appropos* the remarks already made, had been insured.

Mr. Myers, of Somerset, announced that the branch from Mineral Point to the line of the Connellsville Railroad to Somerset, the county seat of Somerset county, would also be immediately placed under contract, the financial arrangements having been made

AN EXTENSIVE COAL BRIDGE.

It was also announced by an extensive coal operator that arrangements were made for building a bridge across the Youghiogheny river, which would bring the coal fields upon the southern side into immediate connection with the Connellsville Railroad.

THE COKE INTEREST.

President Garrett observed during his progress upon the line of the Connellsville Railroad the wonderful development of the coke business, which had grown to such an enormous extent within the last few years.

It was explained to him that this coke was one of the most valuable manufactured articles in America. He saw cars being filled for Boston, and saw cars *en route* for Iowa, Wisconsin, and the lakes, and saw barges being loaded for Cincinnati and St. Louis, which all contribute to the business of the Connellsville Railroad.

PRESIDENT GARRETT'S OPINION OF THE ROAD.

The extent of business which was shown to President Garrett led him to promise, in the strongest terms, the heartiest and most efficient aid of his company for the immediate completion of this line, and the furnishing of all needed equipments for the transportation of the business which will be added upon the completion of the line.

THE RETURN.

The excursionists left Uniontown at two o'clock P. M., and arrived in Pittsburgh at 5:35. The condition of the road was pronounced by Mr. Garrett to be better than he expected, and he paid a high compliment to the roadmaster, Mr. F. W. Smith. A number of the party last evening attended the Opera House.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

President Garrett will this morning, at ten o'clock, meet the oil men of the city, at the Oil Exchange Rooms, for the purpoie of consulting with them relative to the shipment of petroleum when the proposed opening of the road to Baltimore is made.

Sheep Shearing Festival.

The Fifth annual sheep shearing festival of the "Wool Growers Association of Allegheny and Washington county," was held on Thursday on the farm of Harvey McMurray, in Peters township, Washington county, about fourteen miles from this city. It brought together a crowd variously estimated at from two to three thousand persons. The awards made on the different classes seemed to give general satisfaction, as did also the premiums to shearers. There were about two hundred sheep on exhibition, embracing the finest Saxon, French and Spanish Merinos, with a sprinkling of Cotswold and other long wooled varieties. The display showed marked improvement in quality over former exhibitions, and the result has fully justified the efforts of the society in improving the breeds of sheep. The premiums were awarded for sheep that would produce the most wool, for general purposes, from the least weight of animal, healthy constitution, of course, to be considered. The society is one of the most efficiently organized in the State, and its influence has been felt in wool growing districts. They have added another important branch, viz. the display of agricultural implements, thus inviting our manufacturers to a display and a trial of their implements without charge. The exhibition on Thursday proved this to be a valuable feature, and was well represented.

A Friendly Call, and What was Said.

It is human nature to tell our friends of our ailments. We all do it, expecting sympathy. Sympathy is a great comfort to invalids. When we have recovered, too, we are fond of talking of the medicines that relieved us. This is a good trait in our humanity. It shows that we are grateful for the benefits received.

The other day Mrs. E. Satchff, the well known teacher of crayon painting, whose *atelier* is in Court street, Brooklyn, was visited by a lady pupil, who had been absent from her class nearly a month. "What has been the matter?" said Mrs. S., "Have you been sick?" "Very," was the reply. "What complaint?" "Dyspepsia. I thought I should have died." "Ah" and what did the doctors do for you, my dear?" said Mrs. S. "Nothing," responded the young lady. "A gentleman friend," she continued, with a tell-tale blush, "induced me to try Plantation Bitters, and you see the result *I am perfectly well!*" This conversation occurred in Mrs. Satchff's studio; and it is here given as she relates it, word for word.

Sea Moss Farine

From pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. MS&W

While Waiting for a Cough

To go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn cough and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere. my23:mwsw

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.

And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say Is lovely transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce this? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It entirely stops hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandruff, and is the finest Hair Dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of Sallowness, Pimples, Rinz-marks, Moth-patches, et., don't forget the Magnolia Balm, ladies.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from thee fleets of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—FOR Comedones, Black-worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face. Use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists apr21:mwsw

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 46 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:mrw

FOWLE'S ITCH AND HUMOR OINTMENT.—Warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the skin and blood. Entirely Vegetable. In case of failure, please send and get your money. No failures for 17 years. Over 16,000 Certificates on hand. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for Circulars. apl6:1mw

THE EIGHTH WONDER.—TO the seven wonders of the world an eighth has been added. It is a fluid without bad smell, sediment or color, that changes the grayest hair to its youthful shade, in from five to ten applications. This prodigy is the age in PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

JUST OUT, "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO., 10 Astor House, New York.

☞ Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

SPECIAL NOTICES

DISEASE MUST NOT BE TRIFLED WITH, and particularly complaints of a private nature. Many, in order to save a few cents, have some quack prescription which they use for weeks, and at the end, costing more than a reliable remedy, others run to some of the would-be doctors, where they are fleeced out of all the money they have, and both have, at last, to resort to other treatmet. Better at first get the Samaritan's Gift, and be cured in two or three days, without any trouble or exposure, and at a cost of only $2; Female, $3.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST SElected stock of Fine Toilet Soaps in the city is to be found at 84 Market St., among which are

Colgate's Glycerine and Honey,
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Glenn's Glycerine and Honey,
Old Palm Soap,
Wright's Alconated Glycerine Soap,
Low, Son & Hayden's Glycerine and Honey,
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Hull's Barber Soap,
Bazin's Almond Soap,
Bazin's Violette Soap,
Bazin's Bon Ton Soap,
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Sold by the single cake or box cheaper than elsewhere, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S
Corner of Market and the Diamond.

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VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTE ITS GROWTH.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

It makes the hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin.

It is recommended and used by the highest medical authority.

For sale by all druggists.

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A HUMBUG.—HOW OFTEN WE hear this expression from persons reading advertisement of Patent Medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they may be right. It is over 22 yea s since I introduced Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and store keepers through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial by persons present. I was, by many, thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more liniment, some calling it my valuable liniment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their stores. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Croup, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea-Sickness as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally—seventy drops accompanying each bottle—and externally for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Mumps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c.

Price, 50 Cents. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS —Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The New York Medical Gazette and the Journal of Chemistry bitterly denounce them. Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY,

Founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

Is not only a first class article for changing the color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—Sudden severe pains of the side and back, stitches, spasms, etc. These affections are most troublesome to persons past middle age, as it even come on in bed, are very painful and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 4, 1865.

MESSRS. T. ALLCOCK & CO.:

DEAR SIR:—My daughter used one of your porous plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week.

Yours truly, JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.—Messrs. J. Balch & Son, of Providence, R. I., write, November, 1868: "We have sold the porous plasters for twenty years, and, at retail and jobbing, must have sold **25,000** altogether. They are well liked.

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PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorant. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles, Price, One Dollar. If it is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious bottle ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It's different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

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Descriptive Hand-Book and Almanac for 1870.

This Celebrated Annual contains 128 pages, and is the most valuable work of its kind in existence. Mailed free on receipt of stamp.

Clover and Timothy Prime Seed at the lowest market price.

Price List of Implements sent on application.

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CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Strictly Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines and Liquors, &c.,

Paints, Lead, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Benzine, Carbon Oil Neats Foot Oil, W. B. W. Oil, Paint, Varnish, and White Wash Brushes, Glaziers' Tacks, Putty, &c.

Trusses, Braces, Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneelets, Anklets, Infant Trusses and Bandages, &c., &c.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS—Sea Moss Farine, Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, and Comstock's Rational Food.

N. B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

A. Torrence & Co.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
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Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

KING WASHER.

THIS MACHINE

Has taken the entire market in New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and is guaranteed

A Perfect and Easily Working Machine.

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m6:3td&1tw PITTSBURGH, PA.

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m21:es d&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Country Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet, yellow and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A LARGE 40 column paper, "Leger" size, illustrated. Devoted to Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, genuine fun, Nonsense (of a sensible kind,) and to the exposure of Swindling, Humbugs, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving "Evangeline," 22 feet, *gratis*, 30,000 circulation. Money refunded to all who wish it. It is a wide-a-wake, fearless truthful. Try it now. 75 cts a year. Specimens FREE. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H. m21:4tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1y w-8p

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

Half a mile from Altamont, the county seat of Grundy county, Tennessee, with House, one Acre Lot, 25 Bearing Apple Trees, &c., in Altamont. Price $1,600. Address J. B. WINCH, Georgetown, Bevye County, Pa. m14:4tw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Carter, deceased, late of Union township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES CARTER,
m14:6tw Union Township.

DANIEL KINZER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silks, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 62 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh8

THE PREVENTIVE OBSTACLE. The effect upon Population and Personal Health of Sexual Frauds. Translated from the French of L. F. E. BERGERET, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of the "Arbois Hospital," (Jura) France. "This book is one which merits the thoughtful attention of every physician, and which we sincerely wish could be read by every married person."—*Medical Gazette*, (N. Y., April 2, 1870. One volume, bound in cloth, 182 pages 12mo. Price, $1.50. For sale by Booksellers, or mailed free on receipt of Price by TURNER & MIGNARD, Publishers, 109 Nassau street, N. Y. ap21,eod3m

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in 1868, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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BLACK SILKS!

FROM

$1.25.

Black Silks!

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 *FIFTH AVE.*

AYER'S

Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume

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He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpesburg and Etna also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

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We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and time in finding it.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of JOHN FLANEGIN, late of the village of Clinton, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN MOODY, Executor,
ap30:6tw Clinton P. O., Pa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial from the citizens of Rhode Island, representing that naturalized citizens are denied the ballot unless they possessed $150 worth of real estate. He gave notice of a bill to remedy the injustice.

The Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement bill was discussed by Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, in opposition, and Mr. Schurz in its favor. The latter said he would give to State governments as much power as was compatible with the safety of the general Government. He was strenuously opposed to all undue accummulation of powers by the general Government, and still more to all centralization of the administrative functions, and thought the Republican party would do well to direct, rather than resist, the current of public opinion on that question. The revolution had not abolished the legitimate sphere of States, rights. If his Democratic friends would dispense with legislation like that now proposed, they would advise their friends in the South to act fairly with the colored men and not ruin themselves by vainly resisting the inevitable. This would accomplish much more for self government, than all their lugribrious maledictions and would materially improve their chances of success.

Mr. POOL said that for the purpose of securing liberty Congress had a right to go into the States. The amendment might be abridged by one citizen compelling another by threat or inducement, to discharge or employ, to vote in a particular way, or by organizations formed for the purpose. He gave notice of an amendment to provide for such cases.

At 3:15 the Senate voted to take a recess from half past four o'clock until half past seven. The chair reminded the Senate that as a body they were evenly divided on the question, and that the final adjournment of the resolution would come up to-morrow.

At 4:30 adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates $933,047; or $177,867 less than last year.

Mr. KELSEY explained that the appropriation for a mission to Paraguay was omitted because there was no government there that the United States could recognize. Appropriations were omitted for consulates to Odessa, Rivel and Moscow, the consulates at those places being useless or nearly so. He said he would offer a proviso to the item for contingent expenses, requiring vouchers in all cases to be presented to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, the certificate of the President not to be deemed a proper voucher. He explained this at some length as referring to the expenditure of the secret service fund, and read a certificate of President Johnson, authorizing an allowance of $105,610, which, he was informed, and believed, had been spent in connection with the San Domingo treaty, and $98,280 of it was paid back to the Treasury. He was also informed that a like certificate from President Grant had recently been given for nearly $100,000 for the same purpose. The American people no more wanted San Domingo than they had wanted Alaska; an act but one degree removed from actual insanity. If the government were to establish a naval station at San Domingo it would have to establish a navy equal to that in power to any other nation; otherwise the navy would be an element of weakness, not strength. In case of war with any great maritime power, St. Domingo would be immediately wrested from us, unless it had a navy equal in force to defend it; besides it would add largely to the expenditure of the United States to govern the Island, and he did not believe people were willing to be taxed for such purposes.

Mr. KELSEY then proceeded to criticiss the whole system of making estimates and appropriating public money, which he characterized as defective loss and extravagance. Referring to the recent election in New York, he was not surprised at the success of the Democratic party there, as more than half the Federal patronage was given to the adherents of Tammany Hall.

Mr. WOODWARD asked him whether he meant any administration could be more intolerant than the present one.

Mr. KELSEY—If to leave more than half its enemies in their positions, and frequently appoint its enemies to office, be intolerant, then I concede the present administration is intolerant.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will the gentleman specify some of the incumbents to whom he refers.

Mr. KELSEY—The gentleman cannot get me into a controversy over names.

Mr. WOOD replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Kelsey, reflecting on the present Secretary of State and said none of his predecessors was more conscientious in regard to law and to the efficacy of office, than Hamilton Fish.

A member inquired of Mr. Wood whether he endorsed the course of the Secretary of State in relation to Cuba.

Mr. WOOD said he did not, nor in regard to San Domingo either. He thought the course of the Administration in both respects unwise and unpopular, and it should be condemned by the American people.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the withdrawal of the Consulate from Odessa, that being a very important grain port. He also opposed the withdrawal of the mission from Paraguay. A Minister was necessary there now—Brazil was preparing to swallow up that republic—to watch events and report the facts to the Government. He was also opposed to the proposition requiring accounts to be furnished of the expenditures of the Secret Service fund. As to St. Domingo, he said that the non-possession by the United States of naval stations in the late war, prolonged the war, and thereby swelled the expenditure of life and treasure.

Mr. LOGAN said he was prepared to give reasons why St. Domingo and its half naked savages should not be annexed.

The general debate, however, was closed, and the Committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, strike out Guatemala and insert Rome as the place for a minister resident. Rejected—45 to 77.

Mr. BANKS moved to insert Rome without striking out any place. The omission would be considered by a portion of the American people intentional. He did not wish that. Besides one of the great religious conventions of the world was approaching, and the United States should at least have a representative there to furnish accurate reports of the great events transpiring.

A long and bitter discussion followed on the part of Messrs. Bingham and Dawes, which was replied to pertinently by Messrs. Voorhees and Brooks.

A scene of confusion and excitement followed certain remarks of Mr. Hoar, during which the hall presented a closer resemblance to a bedlam than that of an intelligent assembly.

At 5 o'clock the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

After a long discussion, the Senate, by a vote of 35 to 21, fixed July 15th for the day of final adjournment.

The consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment bill was resumed.

Mr. STEWART gave notice in reference to objections, that he would agree to strike out the Fifth section, allowing a candidate deprived of office by violation of the rights of colored voters, to recover possession by a writ of mandamus, and giving United States Courts jurisdiction in such cases.

Mr. HOWARD suggested the necessity of an amendment to the Twelfth section to define the duty of military authorities when called upon to execute the law. He thought the authority necessary to employ the military for the dispersion of mobs, or assemblages of men banded together to prevent colored men from voting, should be given them. He desired to know whether, in such a contingency, and where the State authorities refused to interfere, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) would prefer to stand quietly by and allow an outrage to be committed rather than employ half a dozen bayonets to disperse the mob.

Mr. THURMAN said he would have all white and colored vote without hindrance, but would never authorize the President to surround the polls with troops whether a necessity existed or not. As provided by the twelfth section, the President was to be clothed with more than monarchial power upon the supposition of a hypot case.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the bill, preferring that of the House.

Mr. STEWART thought the latter hopelessly defective.

Mr. CASSERLY made a long speech against the bill.

Mr. STEWART replied, and after a short executive session, the Senate took a recess.

At the evening session, Mr. WARREN'S amendment to require the payment of a forfeit of five hundred dollars for violations of the law to any person sueing for the same, instead of to the party aggrieved, was rejected without a division.

Mr. THURMAN substituted an amendment of three sections, which had been prepared by a committee of ten from the House, the object of which was to preserve the purity of elections and prevent a repetition of declaring frauds committed in New York city at the last Presidential election.

The amendment provides that any person at elections for members of Congress, or electors for President, or Vice President, who shall vote and not be entitled to vote, or who shall by any means induce or compel an election officer to receive unlawful votes, and any election officer refusing or remitting to do any duty imposed by this act, shall be indictable, and on conviction suffer a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, and pay costs; also, providing the same penalties for unlawfully registering, or causing the registering of any person not entitled; also, providing the same penalties for an unlawful interference with political meetings called to discuss national affairs, or claims of candidates for Federal offices.

At 1:45 a motion to adjourn was negatived, and a vote was about to be taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senate was asked at midnight to adopt a scheme which would reverse the whole practice of the Government for eighty years. Since its foundation such a proposition had never been before suggested or dreamed of by any American Statesman, its adoption would be a triumph of brute force of the members over the reasoning powers of the Senate. In the name of justice and for the sake the Forty-first Congress he asked for an adjournment until Monday, agreeing to have the vote taken upon the bill then.

Mr. SUMNER asserted his belief that the amendment was pertinent to the bill and said it would be adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was rejected by a vote of 14 to 26.

HOUSE.

The Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan was discussed and went over till to-morrow.

The Senate amendment to the House adjournment resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider tabled, making the matter final.

The District of Columbia business was considered. The only measure that gave rise to discussion was a bill for paving Pennsylvania ave., which was opposed by Mr. Knott in a speech so interspersed with witty illustrations and droll conceits, that it attracted all the members present in a circle around him, and provoked continuous laughter and applause.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Logan, Slocum and Negley, a Conference Committee on the Army bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

HOUSE.

Mr. MORGAN presented a few additional petitions asking Congress to abolish national banks; to pay off the bonds deposited by them as security; to issue $500,000,000 in treasury greenback notes; to pay off all the $339,000,000 of the bonded debt; to make greenbacks receivable for all dues and other taxes collected by the Federal government, and restore prosperity to the country.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution of inquiry as to the fees charged and collected by the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. Adopted.

Mr COX asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back the eight hour law for laborers and workmen in the government employ.

Mr. McGREW objected.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs as follows:

The Senate joint resolution to authorize the payment in full of the salary of A. P. Hovey, as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post. Passed. Adversely on the bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China; tabled. Authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General Asboth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation and General Steadmen, late Consul at Santiago DeCuba, to be removed to the United States, the former to be interred in the national cemetery at Arlington; passed. To ascertain and allow damages to the owner of the steamer Monitor, fired into by the Damio, of Nagata, in July, 1864.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, it was ordered that on and after Monday next, the House should meet at eleven and adjourn at five.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of Newshall against Ryan.

After some discussion the minority report, favoring Ryan was rejected without a division and the majority report, giving the seat to Newshall, was adopted by a vote of 73 to 72, all the Democrats voting in the negative. Among the Republicans voting in the negative were Ambler, Asper, Beaman, Beatty, Bingham, Blair, Buffington, Burchard, Cook, Davis, Dawes, Farnsworth, Ketchum, Orth, Peters, Strong, Washburn, of Massachusetts, and Willards.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved a reconsideration for the purpose of offering a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

Mr. COX said he would prefer a vacancy to usurpation, there being signs of fillibustering.

Amid much excitement an adjournment was carried.

Adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church adjourned at noon until Monday morning. But little important business was transacted. During the forenoon the Trustees of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick submitted a report which was highly commended by the Synod. The Committee on the Signs of the Times reported a long list of indications that called for mourning of the people. Among them are questions touching the Council at Rome, the Bible, the Sabbath, doctrines of the Church, marriage relation, and venality and corruption and extravagance in the government and among the people. The committee recommend the first Thursday in January as a day of fasting. They recognize, too, on the other hand, that the tendency of things is to break up the crust of mere human authority of Christians and lead men generally to a better understanding and a better union in the cause of Christian liberty and the worldly interests of mankind. The report of the committee was accepted. The subject of union with the United Presbyterian Church is the special order for Monday afternoon.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—This morning's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The report fixes the boundaries of the various synods by States and counties, and recommends that the Assembly reconstruct the boundaries of the Presbytery according to the following principles: That each Presbytery be defined by geographical boundaries; that the Presbyteries be enlarged, and the formation of small ones be discouraged, none hereafter to be formed to consist of less than five ministers; that in the present distribution, or in the future formation by synods, no Presbytery shall consist of less than ten, except as missionary districts, that each large city shall constitute one Presbytery; that churches in different geographical locations having one minister shall belong to the Presbytery of the minister so long as he continues pastor; that ministers without charges shall belong to the Presbytery within the limits of which they ordinarily reside; that the present Synods and Presbyteries on reorganization shall be considered as continuing their succession in that Synod or Presbytery which now includes the largest portion of the body as existing to-day.

A change in the representation to Synods and the Assembly is not recommended at present. The report was placed upon the docket and made the special order for Monday morning. The afternoon session was omitted to-day.

CUBA

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post).

SYMPATHY FOR GIOCOURIA.

HAVANA, May 21.—The indignation felt at the manner in which General Giocouria was executed has not been limited to the friends of free Cuba alone, but even the Spanish volunteers express dissatisfaction at the atrocity. A few days since three companies of Spanish troops were sent to capture a force of rebels in the interior. Twenty-four miles from Santo Espiritu they were met by the rebels and overcome. Several of the Spaniards were killed.

ESTIMATE OF BOTH ARMIES.

The following is a copy of the statement sent by the British Consul to the Home Government, and may be taken as an authentic and trustworthy resume of the losses upon either side from October, 1868, to April, 1869:

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Spanish soldiers, from disease	9,000
Spanish soldiers, from shot of the enemy	6,000
Spanish sailors, from disease	1,500
Spanish sailors, from shot of the enemy	60
Spanish total	16,550
Cubans in arms, from disease	3,000
Cubans in arms, from enemy's shot	2,000
Cubans not in arms, from the enemy's shot	2,000
Cubans tried and executed	1,500
Cuban total	9,050
Spanish soldiers hors du combat from wounds	7,000
Spanish sailors hors du combat from wounds	50
Total	7,050
Cubans hors du combat	3,000

ESTIMATED NUMBER STILL IN THE FIELD.

Spanish regular troops, all arms	35,000
Mobilized troops in the field	13,000
Volunteers doing garrison duty	6,000
Total	54,000
Cubans in the field, armed	14,000
Cubans in the field, unarmed	18,000
Colored troops, armed	500
Colored troops, unarmed	10,000
Total	47,000

Captain Pool, Indian Agent, left Sioux City on Friday for Washington, accompanied by Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Fast Bear and Yellow Hair, of the Brule Sioux tribe of Indians. They were ordered to Washington by Commissioner Parker to meet Red Cloud, the hostile Wyoming chief.

The body of Miss Dora McLillan, of Boston, burned to death in the destruction of the Concert Hall block, in St. Paul, was found on Friday and buried. The body, when found, was in an upright position.

News from Red River says that an Indian outbreak there is imminent and that there is great excitement at Fort Garry from this cause and the arrest of Riel's commissioners in Canada.

Two young men made attempts on their lives yesterday, in Cincinnati, but both failed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ON THE SAPPHO'S VICTORY.

The *Times* also has an article on the yacht race, and says: There is no schooner in England, probably, that can sail with the American yacht Sappho, which, throughout the match, was handled by an English captain.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, May 19—The Emperor will visit the Chambers on Saturday next and receive the official announcement of the vote on the *Plebiscitum*. He will deliver an address which is said to be an expression of gratitude to the people, and a promise to fulfil all liberal aspirations The ceremony will be similar to that of opening the Chambers. The Senators, Deputies, Members of the Cabinet, high officials of the government and the principal dignataries of the Court will be present.

JEALOUS.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Standard* admits the victory of the Sappho, and hopes that there will be no more international matches, as they do nothing but foster mischievous jealousies.

THE PORTUGUESE COUP D'ETAT.

The following details of the insurrection in Portugal are published to-day: The Castle of St. George, after a sharp fight, wherein seven were killed and thirty wounded, was entered. The palace was unconditionally resigned by the commander into the King's hands, who authorized him to form a new ministry. This movement was participated in or sympathized with by the people of Lisbon, Oporto, and other cities.

LONDON, May 20.—The following particulars of the *coup d'etat* in Portugal have been received here: The movement which has been for some time in preparation, was confined to the army, and the object was simply to compel a change in the Ministry. The Duke of Saldanhua, having great influence over the troops, secured the support of a large majority of the garrison at Lisbon. Yesterday morning he was ready for action, and moved against the Castle of St. George. This strong fortification, after a short struggle, was carried. The Duke then moved at the head of a large body of troops to the Royal Palace. The Governor of the Palace had taken measures of defense, and the Duke found the troops posted and the artillery in position to oppose him. An attack was ordered and some shots were fired, but the soldiers on both sides were evidently ill-disposed to fight against each other, and after some desultory firing, they broke ranks and fraternized.

The Palace was left unguarded, and the soldiers and volunteers, and some peasants who accompanied them entered, displaying the popular flag and shouting 'Long live the King!' long live the army and Soldanhua! Down with the Ministry!"

Though greatly excited they committed no violence, and contented themselves with marching through the corridors and grounds, singing national songs, and uttering patriotic cries.

The Prime Minister, Duke De Louis, against whom the movement was directed, seeing the day was lost, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the King.

The victorious Saldachua was admitted to an audience, and was requested by the King to form a new Cabinet, which at last he consented to undertake.

It is reported that seven men were killed and thirty wounded during the day. Though the cause of the Duke of Soldanhua has the sympathy of the citizens of Lisbon, in Opporto and other cities the people took little or no part in the movement. The Duke intended it to be a surprise, and relied wholly on the troops for success. What the effect will be, cannot now be told. Great agitation prevails in the Provinces, where there is a strong party in favor of the deposed Ministry.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH ON THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, May 21.—The following is the Emperor's speech in reply to the address of the Legislative bodies on the presentation of the result of the vote on the *Plebiscitum*:

SIRS:—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the nation which thus renews to me, for the fourth time in twenty years, the signal evidence of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which change unceasingly, nevertheless accomplishes its purposes always. It has for guides its traditions, the certainty of its instincts, the fidelity of its sympathies. The *Plebiscitum* had for its sole object the ratification by the people of constitutional reform but amidst a conflict of opinions, and in the struggle with its opponents its purpose became greater. Let us not regret this. The adversaries of free institutions have made the question one between the Empire and the revolution. The nation has settled the question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty. To-day the Empire is strong; but it will show its strength by its moderation. My government will execute the laws without partiality or weakness. It will not deviate from the line marked out for it. Respecting all the rights of its subjects, it will protect them all and all their interests, without thought of dissenting votes or hostile manouvers. But it will also cause the national will to be respected, and will hold it above all controversy. Freed from the constitutional questions which have kept them apart, its best spirits will now have but one purpose, to rally around the constitution which the country has sanctioned. Honest persons of all parties will now unite in efforts to soften the asperities of partisan passions, to preserve social interest from the contamination of false doctrine, and to augment by all lawful means the grandeur and prosperity of France. We shall labor to diffuse instruction, to simplify administrative powers, to introduce into the code ameliorations in favor of the agricultural interests, and to develop national works. We shall give our time to the reduction and best distribution of taxation. Such is our programme, which, if realized, will increase the progress of civilization. I thank you, gentlemen, for the aid you have given me on this occasion. The votes which ratify those of 1848, 1851 and 1852, reaffirm your power, and give you, like me, new force to work for the nation, now more than ever. May we be fearless of the future, for who can oppose the progressive march of the regime which a great people founded amid political troubles, and which is thus fortified in an era of peace and liberty.

THE CITY TO BE ILLUMINATED.

The city will be illuminated this evening in honor of the favorable result of the plebiscite vote.

SUCCESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

LISBON, May 21.—General Soldanhua, the new Prime Minister, has addressed a note to several political celebrities inviting them to places in the new Cabinet. The sessions of the Cortes were closed by his order. The principal towns have sent to the General their acceptance of the new order of things. The country is entirely tranquil up to this time (7 P. M.)

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

ROME, May 21.—The new list of members of the Ecumenical Council places the number at 985. Many, however, have gone home, leaving proxies in favor of the infallibility dogma.

TO BE WATCHED.

French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier, to watch the insurgents.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

BERLIN, May 21.—In the Reichstag the Government has accepted a proposition looking to the abolition of capital punishment, except in cases of malice aforethought and assassination of the Sovereigns of the Confederation.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

A pamphlet has appeared at Rome denouncing acquiescence in the dogma of infallibility of the Pope as a mortal sin, supposed to have been written by the Bishops of St. Brieux, and which produces an extraordinary sensation.

The debate on infallibility in the Council continues. Of the fathers who have given notice of their intention to speak, sixty are yet to be heard. The close of the discussion is fixed for the 29th of June, the date of the next general congregation.

THE GRAND ILLUMINATION.

PARIS, May 22.—The public buildings, churches, cafes, and some private houses were illuminated yesterday evening in honor of the declaration of the *plebisitum*. The principal streets were thronged with people, but no disorder occurred.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NOTED FORGER CAPTURED—INTERESTING CASE REVIVED.

NEW YORK, May 21.—In December last a gay and festive firm of brokers were doing business in Broad street, under the firm and style of Pratt & Gray, the partners being Thomas Pratt and William E. Gray. Our readers are familiar with the letters to "Birdie," the flight of the brokers, the subsequent arrest of Mrs. Harkins, and all the little details of the case. The gentlemen were eminent financiers. They altered State bounty bonds from $1,000 to $10,000, and hypothecated them to the amount of $320,000. In consequence of either a failure in health or business, our financiers then betook themselves to travel. Mr. Gray's place of rustication remains to this day unknown. Mr. Pratt visited the historic land of the Aztecs, reveled in the halls of the Montezumas, roamed amid the scenes made familiar to the American mind by the tragic fate of Maximilian, and the sadder experience of the Empress Carlotta, and then, on the 24th day of February last, returned to the city of his first love, New York. But here the "insolence of men in power" refused to allow him to remain in obscurity. Two of Captain Kelso's doves, named Woolridge and McCord, hearing of the modest young man's desire to remain private at his boarding house, corner of Thirteenth street and Second avenue, called on him last night and invited him to inspect the Central office under the new administration. He accompanied them to that noble pile, and will appear at the Tombs to-morrow afternoon.

INTERESTING TO STOCK DEALERS.

An agreement was yesterday entered into between the Erie Railway Company, and the Weehawken Stock Yard Company, by which the former agrees to run a five o'clock in the morning daily line of propellers from the Weehawken stock yard direct to Fall river, thus enabling dealers to bring stock via Weehawken over the Albany route, and take advantage of the New York market without additional charge, while at the same time propellers, which take stock to the Boston market, will arrive there at eight o'clock, in time for the Brighton market. This move, it is claimed, will be the means of diverting all New England and Western stock in this direction.

THE INSURRECTION IN VENEZUELA.

Venezuelan advices of May 9 report the success of the rebels, under Guesnim Blanco, on the 27th of last month. After three days hard fighting the insurgents succeeded in occupying the Capital, when houses and stores were sacked and robberies were carried on to a fearful extent by soldiers of the victorious party. For a long time Blanco has been plotting to secure the overthrow of the established government, and he has apparently succeeded in his efforts.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

Mr. Bassett, colored, Minister of the United States at the Court of Saget, of Hayti, waited on him on the 11th inst., to inform him officially of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Saget replied with eulogistic remarks on the President and Congress of the United States, and said the people of Hayti would feel much closer allied to the United States on account of the amendment.

SALE OF THE "REVOLUTION."

The *Revolution* has been sold to Mrs. Bullard, of Brooklyn. Miss Croly is to be the working editor, and Messrs. Tilton and Studwell are among the stockholders.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

The following are the internal revenue returns in New York for April: Railroads, $1,111,161; stages, $94,662; ferries, $79,717; lotteries, $25,195; theatres, $288,941; during he month 185,636,246 feet of gas was consumed.

BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church are again considering the charges against the Junior Book Agent, who will probably be suspended during the trial.

WASHINGTON.

The Grant-Hancock Difficulty.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed an elaborate circular to the customs and revenue officers, which contains information to be committed to the masters of vessels fishing in Canadian waters. The Dominion authorities have terminated the system of granting licences to foreign vessels to fish within three marine leagues of the shore thereof, except on the southern and western coast of New Foundland, the shores of Magdalen Island and through the Straits of Belle Isle, indefinitely. If vessels are found within these boundaries, and refuse to depart after warning, they are liable to seizure and search. Resistance to the officers will result in the forfeiture of $800 and imprisonment for two years.

CANCELLATION OF BEER STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a number of letters from persons doing business as brewers, inquiring whether the law requires them to cancel their stamps by using either Wheeler's patent or any other than those prescribed by the Department. The Commissioner responds that so far as beer stamps are concerned there need be no other method of cancellation used than hitherto practiced.

WHY HANCOCK WAS NOT APPOINTED.

The reason why General Hancock was not appointed to command the Department of the Pacific, will appear from correspondence soon to be published, which shows that party politics had nothing to do with the matter.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GRANT AND HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It appears from the published correspondence that General Hancock on the 15th of April telegraphed to General Sherman that if his rank would not entitle him to a division and change in departments, if he could make it practicable, he prefers St. Louis. General Sherman replied that the President had fairly considered General Hancock's claims to the command of the Pacific and preference for the Department of Missouri; that the relations General Hancock chose to assume towards him officially and privately absolve him from regarding General Hancock's personal preferences, and that the changes to be made will not touch the Department of Dakota or the Military Division of Missouri. Hancock, on the 27th, writes: As the President leads me to believe that because I have not his personal sympathy, my preferences for a command will not be regarded, notwithstanding my rank, I shall not again open the subject, but will add that I think it an unfortunate precedent to establish that military rank in time of peace, and shall not have the consideration hitherto conceded to it.

The following words recently attributed to General Sherman do not appear in his letter: "I am requested by the President to inform you that there is nothing in your personal relations to General Grant or in your official relations to his administration, that could justify your promotion, or lead you to expect it hereafter." The reference in Sherman's letter to the relations which Hancock chose to assume towards the President officially and privately, and absolving the President from regarding Hancock's personal preferences, is thus explained. At the time the reconstruction acts were put in operation Hancock was transferred from the Department of Missouri to the District of Louisiana. Grant, as General-in-Chief, modified or revoked one of Hancock's orders, to which the latter took strong personal exceptions. Shortly after, by order of the President, Hancock was assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic and came to Washington. He went to General Grant's head quarters, but instead of calling upon him personally, simply registered his name, which was unusual, and considered discourteous. Grant having no knowledge or apprehension that Hancock was offended, meeting him on the street shortly afterwards, accosted him in a friendly way, "Good morning, Hancock." to this Hancock made no verbal response, but merely touched his hat and passed on. Sometime subsequently, at a wedding party, Hancock turned his back on him. Grant was also informed that Hancock had boasted of his discourtesy to him on the street.

When Hancock issued an order for the removal of certain persons in New Orleans, a correspondence took place between the two generals, when Hancock used language which was considered disrespectful and insubordinate to his superior officer. Hancock is now Major General in command of a department. When General Thomas died, there were left four Major Generals. Halleck, who has been on the Pacific coast, and had served out his term of duty; Mead, who was offered the command and preferred remaining in Philadelphia. Thus, the choice lay between Hancock and Schofield. The matter was submitted to the President, who simply directed that Schofield be sent to the Pacific, leaving Hancock where he was, in command of one of the most important military departments of the country.

RED RIVER MATTERS.

A letter to a prominent party, dated St. Haul, May 13th, says the writer had just returned from the Red River country, and that if it had not been for the recent legislation with regard to the country, Riel's government would have availed itself of the kind sympathy and aid tendered by our countrymen. The law passed by the Canadian Parliament, gives substantially what Riel asked for. The adjustment, however, does not promise the permanence. Only American institutions and enterprises can open up the resources of the Red River country. The writer further says that while at Winnipeg he heard no sentiment of annexation to the United States, but the commercial relations and railroads will effect a change in that respect.

ASKS FOR REDRESS.

John Warren has sent a memorial to the Senate praying for redress on his arrest and imprisonment by the Government of Great Britain, under a charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Applications for the removal of political disabilities continue in large numbers.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE FENIANS.

Their Movements in Pittsburgh—The Tenth Regiment Ordered to the Front—Eloquent Speech of Michael L. O'Connor Yesterday Afternoon—Two Hundred Men Shipped—The Arms, &c., &c,

At an early hour Tuesday morning orders were received from Gen. O'Neill, dated at Buffalo, by the officer commanding what is known as the Tenth Regiment of the Fenian army, something over five hundred strong, and who are located in Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity.

THE EXCITEMENT.

As a matter of course, the order created quite a commotion among the brethren of the "circle," and at an early hour yesterday morning an informal meeting was held at the residence of a prominent Irish citizen, when it was resolved to hold a regular meeting at the Fenian headquarters, on Canal street, over the McClellan House. At about three o'clock the room was filled with sturdy men, sinewy sons of toil, upon whose countenances was depicted a determination to do or to die in behalf of the cause in hand. The Head Centre called the assemblage to order, and stated that the object of the meeting, though general in its nature, had more especial reference to the forwarding of men from this district to the Canadian frontier. It was necessary to have means to transport them. By an oversight the Quartermaster General had not made the necessary provision for transportation, and the friends of the cause must furnish means to transport the men. About two hundred and fifty dollars was paid over to the Secretary, which, in addition to the funds already on hand, is sufficient to cover the transportation of the companies that will leave early this morning.

THE WAY THEY LOOK.

One would hardly think that these men were going out to battle. They are all dressed as laboring men, and in fact the district quarter master who has charge of the transportation represents them to be

"CANAL MEN,"

Who are to be taken to Buffalo to work on the canal. They are all stout, able-bodied men, and most of them have seen service in the late war.

During the transactions of the meeting, the Head Centre introduced Michael L. O'Connor, of New York, who we learn is an active recruiting officer in the Fenian service, who said:

SPEECH OF MR. O'CONNOR.

BRETHREN OF THE TENTH REGIMENT: I come from the city of New York, with its teeming population, its wealth, and its countless thousands of true hearts who sympathize with the cause of our loved Erin, to greet you as co-workers in the same cause, engaged in a most sacred cause—to maintain and preserve inviolate the sacred heritage of mankind—a common liberty. [Applause.]

It is needless to tell you, Irishmen of Pittsburgh, that Ireland should be free. I see around me the bronzed faces of men, who have been reared and educated to labor in your rolling mills and your great manufactories. And it is useless to tell you the value of free labor and free thought. You know, as adepted citizens of this great Republic, the value of liberty—you know what a priceless heritage it is—you know that it gives to the poor man remunerated toil—nourishment to the babes who cluster about his knee, and makes his home sweeter than any place else on earth.

The hour has now come when you should strike not only for your own but for your brothers' liberties. To-day twenty thousand of our brothers are under arms, and soon you that are around me will be upon the frontier battling with the enemy. God speed you brethern; I shall try to see you in the thickest of the fight; and I believe that this cause—the cause dear to every Irishman's heart—the cause that all men should love—is at length destined to become triumphant, and that after a while we will not say,

"Ould Ireland shall be free,"

But that our loved Erin is free, that her grand hills, her emerald vales, her sloping downs and cultivated wolds, are touched only by the feet of freemen; that no slave to British tyrany will ever again be called to labor, or be driven from his humble home by the lash of the Red Cross tyrant. [Prolonged cheers, and cries of "God make it so,"] I believe the day is now near at hand, when the effete house of Hanover—which, with its first George, down to the present day through all his successors has only added insults to the injuries of five centuries—will have its sceptre broken, as regards our own sweet, Green Isle, and the harp that of old time rang so sweetly through the Halls of Tara, will give forth the jubilee of "free Ireland," and from the Giant's Causeway down across Connaught and Leinster and Munster and over and beyond the Kilmallock Hills; [applause] over Mallow, by Killarney [renewed applause] until it reaches Limerick and echoes to Cape Clear, the happy songs of a people freed from centuries of despotism. [Cheers.]

Go forth, members of the Tenth Regiment; do your duty, act like true Irishmen and soon we trust that victory will perch upon our banners, and the ever beautiful Shamrock will be truly the badge of our nationality, [applause] and the "sunburst" of old Ireland will truly surprise the eyes of the nations, and on that day it will not be said that men are hung for wearing of the green. But on the contrary, it will be their pride.

The speaker continued at some length amid great applause.

At the close of Mr. O'Connor's remarks, several others made speeches, and the meeting was adjourned to meet on Grant street at nine o'clock last night.

THE DRILL.

The Tenth Regiment has been in the hands of an efficient drill master for some time, who has been drilling them by squads and sections according to Upton's tactics. They have never yet been drilled by battalion, but it is said that the Regiment will be a credit to any military organization when they are all brought together, as they confidently expect to be in a very few days.

THE ARMS.

The arms of this regiment, which are the same as those of twelve others, are of the most recent improved pattern. They will carry breach-loading rifles, from which can be fired ordinarily eighteen shots to the minute. We inspected one of the guns, and it is an improvement upon bot the Spencer and Henry rifles, and posessing advantages over the Prussian needle gun. We have not the space to describe this arm to-day, but from our knowledge of military matters, a brigade armed with these weapons could decmate a division, or even a *corps de armee*, in a short space of time. Ten thousand stand of these arms have lately been manufactured at Roxbury, ostensibly for the Cuban insurgents, but they are now safely stored in convenient depots, at various places along the Canadian frontier, where they will be distributed to the army of invasion. One million rounds of fixed ammunition is also stored in the same loca ities.

ON THE WAY.

A detachment of the regiment is already on the way, and by the time this meets the reader's eye, they will be beyond Buffalo. This morning another detachment, in charge of the Lieutenant Colonel, will depart over the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Ft. Wayne road and on to-morrow, or probably late this evening, the last detachment will be off by the same route. Some of the officers of the regiment have gone by way of Erie, or in fact, rather, they are in Erie this morning, but for what object our reporter could not ascertain. There was no commutation of fare on the road.

THE UNIFORM.

The uniform consists of a green jacket trimmed with gold cord, sky blue vest and light blue pants, and blue cap with a sprig of shamrock on the visor.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

At the meeting last night additional funds were raised, and members of a number of "circles" outside the city reported at head quarters, and were assigned to duty. It was next to immpossible for our reporter to learn where

THE OBJECTIVE POINT

Of the expedition was located; it being confided strictly to the field officers. It is thought, however, that the base of operations will be from the Red River region, as all the men are now passing beyond Buffalo. The men who are leaving this city are not the least bit demonstrative, but full of iron determination. It is hardly possible to get a word from them on the subject of Fenianism. Interesting news may be expected shortly from the seat of war.

A Good Organ.

With the rapid spread of musical culture and taste in America, the "American Organ," manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith of Boston, has come into general use, and consequently into general favor. No reed organ manufactured combines so many excellent qualities as the American Organ. The enterprising manufacturers have a large and well arranged building wholly devoted to their immense business. These facilities enable them to produce a better instrument for the same money than is possible for manufacturers without these advantages, as in the selection of organs, purchasers should in every case regard *quality* as the test of cheapness, the manufacturers solicit the most searching examination and critical comparison with any and all other organs, side by side, whenever possible, feeling confident that the superiority of the American Organ will assert itself, and that the price under these conditions will be considered cheap. d&w1t

It is Splendid.

Most of our readers have probably heard of the patent article manufactured from Irish Moss, and known as SEA MOSS FARINE, which Mr. Rand, a distinguished practical chemist, has recently introduced into the kitchens of America. Liebig, with all his receipts for concentrating the life-sustaining elements of animal food, has never done society so great a service. He has been successful in extracting the nutritious material from meats, and condensing it into a small compass; but he has given us no article that, like the Sea Moss Farine, will increase more than one-third the quantity of wholesome bread obtainable under ordinary circumstances from a given quantity of flour. We are not prone to place much confidence in new discoveries, even when announced under the sanction of a patent; but the testimony in favor of this cheap and simple preparation is so overwhelming, and has been so entirely corroborated by our own experience, that we cannot and *do* not hesitate to recommend it most emphatically to the attention of every household desirous of combining economy with the enjoyment of luxuriems and delicious articles of food. w&w.

The Microscope

Shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.*

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MEBTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD			114
Silver			110
1881 Bonds			116⅜
5-20	"	1862	111⅝
5-20	"	1864	110⅝
5-20	"	1865	111
5-20	"	1865, Consols	113⅛
5-20	"	1867	113⅝
	"	1868	113⅝
	"		108⅛

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD			114½
Silver			112
1881 Bonds			117½
6-20	"	1862	111⅞
5-20	"	1864	111⅝
5-20	"	1865	111¾
5-20	"	1865, Consols	113⅝
5-20	"	1867	113⅝
-20	"	1868	113¾
0-40	"		108⅜

STOCKS.

American Express	43⅜
Adams Express	63⅞
Merchants Union Express	...
Pacific Mail	...
Western Union	33
New York Central	101⅛
Erie	24⅝
Reading	105¼
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	9 ½
Ohio and Mississippi	38½
Michigan Southern	97⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	103¾
Chicago and North Western	82
" " preferred	89⅝
Gregory	...
Quartz Hill	...
Smith & Parmelee	...

EXCHANGE.	LARGE	SMALL.
London, Sterling	6.60	6 75
Paris, Francs	22	24½
Berlin, Thalers	82	85
Frankfort Florins	47	50

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. E. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD		114½
United States 6s, 1881		117½
" "	5-20s, 1862	111⅞
" "	5-20s, 1864	111⅝
" "	5-20s, 1865	111¾
" "	10-40s	108⅜
" "	5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
" "	5-20s, " " 1867	113⅝
" "	5-20s, " " 1868	113¾
Due Coupons		...
Union Pacific Railroad		87½
Central Pacific Railroad		92⅝
Cy. Pacifics		112⅝
Superiors		96

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, May 24, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market taken generally was dull and prices irregular. The spring activity may be considered over the season has been both a long and an active one; the amount of merchandise that changed hands has been largely in excess of any previous season. The weather has been wet and disagreeable all week, interfering materially with out door operations; so long as it gives us a good stage of water we are not disposed to find fault. Flour—The activity has run its length for the present; business is now settling down to its regular channels. The rates, however, have undergone no change; the supply is fully up to the demand. The stores report a good trade demand, and so does the mills. Pittsburgh manufactured flour has been more favored in the east this season than usual; the easterners are just beginning to find out where a superior article of flour can be obtained. Provisions—We can report a firm market with a good trade demand, and a good business is being transacted at the advance we have previously noticed. The stock, however, is not large, and will soon be exhausted unless repenished. The important question among dealers now is, where can that supply be obtained. Groceries—The market has undergone no quotable change. The season thus far has been unusually active in most departments. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market is a dull one, with a natural falling off in the demand. Sellers were more plenty, and anxious to dispose of their stocks. On the other hand, buyers were shy, purchasing no more than there was required to meet their current wants, as prices are tending downward. The receipts are increasing. Wheat firm with a fair demand; sales were reported at the following: Red winter wheat, 1 15a 1 18a1 20; white, 1 25a1 30 per bushel. Oats are very dull and prices weak; buyers are offering 47a48c per bushel on wharf; sales were made from store at the usual advance. Corn weak; very little wanted, ear being quoted at 86c; shelled at 90c; the supply exceeds the demand, the tendency being downward. Rye—The demand was limited and sales were of a similar description; sales were reported in a small way at 95ca1 00 as to quality and condition. Barley is without movement, with more sellers than buyers; the noninal rates are 75a80c per bushel.

ASHES—The market was firmer in the east and firmer here, although no changes have been made in prices. Soda Ashes—common, 4c; refined, 4¼c; potash, 7¼a7½c; pearls, 9a9¼c per lb.

APPLES—The season for activity is over, and last year's crop is what may be termed pretty well used up. Prices are irregular but steady; eating ones sold at 4 50a5 00; common lots sold down as low as 1 75a2 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good trade demand. The receipts are increasing, but prices have undergone no change. Sales of choice roll at 18a20a22c per lb; mixed lots could be purchased at low figures.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a good trade demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time. The rates have undergone no change; dealers report a good business for some time past; there was a fair enquiry for lots for the Eastern markets. The store rates were: Spring wheat, 5 50a5 75, in bbls, and 25c less in sacks; winter wheat, 5 75a6 00a6 25; fancy, 7 00a7 50.

HAY—The demand continues very light and the market is dull and prices drooping; 12 00a18 00, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at 167 00.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3a3¼c.

LARD OIL—City brands, extra No 1, at 1 26a1 28, and No 2 do at 85a87c. Well established Cincinnati and Chicago brands 1 32a1 33 for extra No 1.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and Eastern at 1 75.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; sales of peach blows at 35a40c.

GROCERIES—The market was fair with a good trade demand at an advance in most descriptions. Sugars were fully one fourth higher and so were coffees. The rates were as follows: Coffees—good 19c; prime 21c; choice 22c; Java 27c. Sugars—Havana, 11¾a12½c; Cuba 10a11½c, as to quality; Porto Rico, 10a12c; New Orleans, 10a12c, as to quality. Crushed, 14c; A, 13½c, B, 12c; Ex C, 12¾c; C yellow, 12½c. Syrups—H. & E. drips, 90c; Lovering's, 60a65c; white honey drips, 75c; Jersey, 75c; silver drips 70c; golden 60c; Amber 55c; good syrumps, 50c. New Orleans molasses 80a85c.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Sales were made in a small way at prices ranging from 1 50 to 1 75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; 24a24½c for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Ohio Goshen is quoted at 15c and New York Goshen at 17c. Common Western Reserve is dull and hard to sell at any price.

CORNMEAL—Quiet and unchanged at 95ca1 00 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 3 00a3 50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand, as might bee pected, is improving but prices remain unchanged. Apples, 6a7c; peaches, 6a7c for quarters, and 8a9c for halves. Blackberries, 12a13 and pitted cherries, 20a23c.

EGGS—The market continues to rule firm with an active enquiry for strictly fresh at 17a 18c per dozen; we notice liberal shipments east

PEANUTS—Dull; Tennessee, 8a9c.

SEEDS—There is no inquiry either for clover or timothy seed and the season may ke regarded as over. Flaxseed is in steady demand at 2 15, with but very little offering, and a round lot might bring 2 20.

PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a good trade demand at the following: We quote shoulders at 13¾c; ribbed sides at 16¾c; clear rib sides at 17¼c; clear sides at 18c; sugar cured hams, plain, at 20c; canvassed, 20½c; sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, 15c; breakfast bacon, clear, 19½c; mess pork, 30 00; dried beef, sugar cured, 22c; do. canvassed, 22½c; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 17c; do. in bbls, 17¼c, do. in kegs, 18¾c and in buckets, 18½c. Beef tongues, 8 00 per dozen; pig tongues, 1 00 per dozen. Ham sausages, 14c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, May 26, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was dull, dealers still apart in their views; prices were weak but no lower. The most important matter among operators is to find out when the oil trade will revive. This, however, is much easier asked than answered.

CRUDE

Dullness and inactivity was the ruling feature of the market. The quotations were May or June, 11¾c; June, 12c; July, 12¼c; last five months, 12¾c, all year seller's option, 11¾c; buyer's option all year can be obtained at 13¾c.

Sales 1,00 bbls reported at Oil City, 40x 45 gravity, at 4 55 per bbl.

REFINED.

Market quiet; the feeling among holders being stronger. Holders daring the afternoon were asking an advance. The quotations were for spot, May, 27c; June, 27c; July, 27¼c; August to December, 28¾c: buyer's option all year, 29c.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 52½c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—The *Herald* says there is a weaker feeling in the market. Upon the lower creek 4 50 was the best offer made. Upon the upper creek, 4 10a4 13 were bid, and a limited amount of transactions were reported at 4 15. There is but little inclination to operate among buyers or sellers; both parties are offering but sparingly in nearly all localities.

1,000 bbls Upper creek, 4 15.
500 bbls Upper creek, 4 15.
500 bbls on Lower creek 4 15.
500 bbls Upper creek, 4 15.
1,000 bbls Lower creek, 4 30.
500 bbls Rouseville, 4 30.
500 bbls Rouseville, 4 20.
500 bbls Rouseville, 4 30.
1,000 bbls Oil City, 4 70.

OIL CITY—Market weak; offering on Lower creek at 4 30; buyers not disposed to pay that figure. Held here at 4 65.

PHILADELPHIA—Market dull; prime light straw to white, 26¼c; standard white, 26¾c; crude, 19a19¼c in bbls.

ROUSEVILLE—Market fair; buyers offering 4 30, asking 4 35.

SHAMBURG—Market very quiet; prices nominal at 4 15 on road, and 3 75a3 95 at wells.

PLEASANTVILLE—Market dull and nothing doing; 3 75a3 85 is bid at the wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market firmer, and nothing doing.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Saturday, May 21, 1870.

CLOSING MARKET—CATTLE.

The market was fairly active since Wednesday, but the run was light, and the prices obtained fair. The total number of cars of live stock received into the Central Yards for the week, as furnished by Mr. Murphy, of the Supply office, was as follows: Cattle, 169 car loads; horses, 27; hogs, 139; sheep, 117.

The following is the number shipped to Eastern markets during the week ending to-day, as taken from the records in the office of Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	72	105	51	1
Baltimore	7	2	2	...
Point of Rocks	8	8	6	...
Philadelphia	25	32	20	6
Totals	112	146	49	7

We have nothing particularly new to note as to the market for cattle since Wednesday. The attendance of Eastern buyers continued during the entire week, and the supply failed to meet the demand. The offerings were very light, and, consequently, the market was very strong, and the prices of the opening market ruled firm The demand for stock cattle continues brisk, and the grass crop is all that could be desired. The offerings of this class of stock continues very light.

PRICES.—The following were the ruling prices during the week: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers, 8 00a8 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 7 65a8 12½; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 7 25a7 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 5 50a6 80; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 5 75a6 15.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continued heavy during the week, and consequently the market ruled weak under a decline of fully ½c from last week's quotations. The demand has fallen off, and under the influence of the incessant run the market was a very poor one. The heavy runs on Monday and Tuesday supplied the demand for the week. The number of sheep weighed since Wednesday was 6,178 head, and for the week 21,919, as reported by the obliging weighmaster, George Howland, Esq.

PRICES—The following are the average prices during the week: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 5 50a6 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5 00a5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4 50a4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs. 4 00a4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 00a1 50.

HOGS.

Notwithstanding the hot weather the arrival of hogs since Wednesday was rather heavy for the season. In consequence of some cutting between two dealers prices advanced in a number of sales to 15c per hundred. Good Philadelphia hogs sold at 10c; York hogs from 8¾a9¼c, and Baltimore hogs from 9a9½c. The number weighed since Wednesday, by Mr. J. C. Imhoff, was 2,292 heap, and for the week, 5,737 head.

PRICES—The following were the ruling rates: Extra, Philadelphia, 9 50a10 00; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, 9 25a9 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, 9 12a9 50; rough to common, 150 to 200 lbs, 8 50a8 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 lbs, 7 00a8 00.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, May 23, 1870.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle was again in excess of the demaud. The following is the arrivals by car loads for this market, over the E. & P. R. R., and C. & P. R. R., and F. W. & C. R. R:

		Cars.
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	1
S. Katz	Chicago	2
C. Ryan	Chicago	1
G. M. Berry	Chicago	2
Trueman & Lobman	Chicago	3
L. Keefer	Chicago	1
P. Hartman	Chicago	1
Rothchild & Ziesler	Chicago	1
Greenwalt & Kahn	Chicago	1
C. & S. Needy	Mansfield, O.	1
Sol. Shamburg	Chicago	1
Milton Varner	Chicago	2
L. & J. Shamburg	Chicago	3
Haas & Kraus	Chicago	2
S. Marks & Bro	Chicago	3
Hazlewood & B	Chicago	5
J. W. Unger	Chicago	1
W. Wernst	Ohio	1
Haas & Lowenstein	Chicaga	1
G. Emerick & Co	Chicago	1
Total		35

In addition to the above there was a drove of cattle from the Pittsburgh cattle yards. The market this morning was a poor one, and the attendance of buyers was limited to the local wants, there being an entire absence of Eastern shippers. Holders claim that cattle in the West had advanced last week fully 50c per hundred. The market dragged slowly, and up to ten o'clock the indications were that nearly a majority of the stock would be left over unsold. There was a fair supply of stock cattle on the market, the demand for which was quite brisk among our farmers, who were on hand in numbers, but very few changed on account of the high prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep and lambs was quite large, and the demand was entirely for the local trade. There was, also, an entire absence of eastern buyers, and the market on the part of holders ruled dull; sales were difficult to effect. The prospect of a large number being left over unsold was evident. The quality of the stock in market was fair, but buyers held aloof for lower figures. The warm weather has the effect of causing a falling off in the consumption of meat in the retail trade. Below will be found some of the sales:

Adam Eckert sold 26 sheep at 4 00a5 00 per head, and 80 lambs at 2 50a3 50 per head.

J. Wallace sold 80 head Butler county sheep at 1 50a2 50 per head head.

HOGS.

The hog market is nearly abandoned as to buyers, and we have only one or two sales to report. There were very few offering. The following were the only transactions:

F. S. Dodd sold 6 corn fed hogs at 10c.

Emerick & Co. retailed 50 at from 9½ to 10¼c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Flour closed dull and declining. Wheat quiet and rather easier; No 2 spring at 1 15a1 21; winter red and amber western at 1 28a1 30. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats dull and very heavy at 64a64½c for western; 66a68c for Ohio. Corn dull at 1 07a1 12 for new mixed western. Pork quiet; mess, 29 75 seller for June; 29 60 seller for three months, and 30 for cash. Beef firm and in moderate demand. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard quiet: prime steam held at 16¾c on spot; held at 16c for June or July, with 15¾a16c bid. Eggs dull at 18a19c.

LIVE STOCK.

Thera are no beeves here, and none are wanted, but free arrivals are reported for to-morrow and they will doubtless be lower. The weather is hot and damp with abundance of strawberries retailing at 20c per quart, which will doubtless hurt the sale of meat. Sheep—Arrivals amount to three cars, and even they are not wanted. Prics are another ¼c lower; thin Ohio of 68 lbs. is selling at 4½c; some of 77 lbs. at 5½c, and a car of 81 lbs. at 6¼c, with another car same weight at 6¾c; most of these were held from yesterday. Lambs are worth 12a14c, with a few extra Jerseys at 15c. Hogs are plenty, 14 cars arriving to-day; dressed steady at 11¾c. Calves glut the market at 7a9c per lb for fair to choice; they injure other meats.

DRY GOODS.

The most important feature in the trade to-day is the reduction in Lancaster percales to 17½c, and a reduction in Merrimac percales to 18c and real Earlston ginghams to 17c; other staple styles are steady at former rates.

FINANCIAL.

Money easy at 3a5 per cent. Sterling firmer at 9½a9¾. Gold quiet; opened at 114⅜; touched 114⅜a114⅝ and closed at 114⅜.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Flour unchanged and demand light. Wheat offered more freely under increased supplies; No 1 red sold at 1 10 and No 2 at 1 08. Corn in good demand at 95a96c, which was more firmly met by holders; supply large. Oats dull under large receipts and prices drooping; No 2, 55c; No 1, 58c; white sold at 58a 60c, the latter an extreme rate. Rye firm at 97a98c; supply light; sales of choice were made at 1 00. Cotton dull, middling 22a22¼c; demand only light. Tobacco firm; sales 302 hhds at 6 75a11 25 for frosted trash to common leaf. Whisky opened quiet but very firm at 1 03a 1 04, but subsequently advanced 2c, closing at 1 05a1 06 for new and old process of make. Mess pork held more firmly at 29 50a30 00. Lard nominally unchanged at 16c. Bulk meats held more firmly; shoulders, 12c; sides, 15a15½c; ribs, clear ribs and clear sides, 16c. Bacon is held at 13½a16¾a17¼c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar cured hams, 19½a 20c. Linseed oil dull at 1 20a1 23 for extra. Butter dull at 20a25c. Eggs advanced to 16c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 114½. Money market easy.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Tobacco active and strong. Cotton held at 22c, without sales. Hemp firm at 1 30a1 75 for undressed. Flour quiet and unchanged, at 4a4 25 for fall superfine; 4 30a4 60 for X; 4 75a5 for XX; 5 10a5 25 for XXX; family brands, 5 75a8 25. Wheat firm but slow; No 2 spring, 85c; choice No 1 do 96c; No 2 red fall, 1 03a1 06; No 1 do, 1 10a1 13. Corn dull and 3a5c lower; mixed, 87a90c; yellow, 90a99c; the latter for fancy; 1a1 07 for white. Oats dull and lower; at 58a61c; the latter for choice. Whisky lower at 1 05. Coffee dull at 20a23. Sugar firm and slightly better at 10¼a12c for Louisiana. Molasses higher at 45a64c for sugar house. Pork dull and weak at 29a30. Dry salt meats—nothing done; 15c offered for clear rib; 15¾c asked. Bacon easier, at 13¼a13½c for shoulders; 17½c asked for clear sides, and 17½c offered. Lard dull and nominal, at 15½a15¾c for prime steam, and 16a16¾c for choice kettle. Cattle and hogs unchanged.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and almost nominal. Wheat—No 2 opened firm and excited but closed quiet and easy at 97c cash and 98¼c seller for June; this afternoon, market dull at 98c cash and 98¾a99c seller for June. Corn firm closing at 85¾c for No 2; market unchanged this afternoon. Oats dull and heavy; closing at 48c for No 2. Rye quiet and steady; closing at 79½c for No 2. Barley nominal. Highwines 1 03a 1 05. Provisions dull. Mess pork 28 75a 29 00. Lard 15¾a15¾c. Dry salted shoulders 11¾a11½. Hogs dull at 8 50a 9 35 for common to extra prime. Cattle dull at 5 25a8 62 for common to extra.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firmer; No 1 red winter, 1 18; No 2 do, 1 10a1 11. Corn heavy. Oats—no sales reported; nominally unchanged. Rye firm at 95ca1 00. Barley quiet and nominal. Petroleum—there is nothing doing in spot oil and future deliveries are almost nominal; dealers in refined are firmer, the price of barrels having advanced within a day or two, the nominal figures are: 24a24½c for spot in round lots; small lots, ½a1c advance; crude steady at 5 30 per bbl.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post).

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton active at 21¾c; receipts, 552 bales; exports, 570 bales. Flour, fall superfine to double extra, 5 00a6 00. Corn dull at 1 15a 1 20. Oats 67c. Hay dull at 18a22c. Corn dull at 24a25c. Lard nominal at 17a18½c. Pork dull at 30 50. Bacon, shoulders, 13½c; sides dull at 17¾a18c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 1 03 for No 1; 99c for No 2; coarse grades unchanged. Freights unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, May 24. — Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 1 02½ for No. 1, and 98¼c for No. 2. Corn and barley nominal. Oats lower at 48½c for No. 2. Rye firm at 81c for No. 1. Freights firmer, but rates unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Flour dull and drooping; family, 5 25a6 75. Wheat, the demand being very light, prices are drooping. Rye held at 1 08a1 10. Corn active and unchanged. Oats lower; State 62a64c. Petroleum less active; crude 19½c; refined 27a28c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky very quiet; iron western 1 10; wood 1 07a1 08.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

LOUISVILLE, May 25—Cotton weak; middlings, 21¾c. Flour, 5 25 for choice white. Corn, 1 20. Wheat, 1 05a1 20. Oats, 68c. Rye, 1 00, Provisions quiet; pork, 30 00; bacon, 13½a17a17¾c; lard, 17c; bulk meats, 12½a16a16¾c; hams, 19a20c. Whisky, 1 03a1 04. Tobacco—Sales of 353 hhds at 5 10a8 00 for frosted to lugs; 8 25a35 00 for low medium to bright leaf.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat firm; Maryland, 1 40a1 50; Pennsylvania, 1 35. Corn firm: white, 1 14a1 16; yellow, 1 13a1 14. Oats dull at 62a65c. Mess pork firm at 30. Bacon firm: rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17c; shoulders, 14c; hams, 21a22c. Tard quiet at 17¼c. Whisky flat at 1 08a1 10.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, May 25.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat 1a2c better—closing weak; No. 2 white Wabash, 1 55; No 1 white Michigan, 1 50; regular do, 1 35; amber, 1 19;—closing at 1 18½; No. 2 red, 1 17; Corn 1a1½c better; No. 1 92c. Oats quiet at 56c for No. 2. Freights quiet and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, May 25.—Flour quiet and firm; choice, 6 50a7 00. Wheat active and advancing; extra, 1 55; No. 1, 1 45a1 46; regular, 1 28a1 29; amber, 1 22. Corn, 94a 95c for No. 1. Oats—Western, 56a57c. Bran, 16c; coarse middlings, 22c.

MARRIED.

MILLER—BOLES—On Thursday, May 19, at the residence of Capt. R. M. Boles, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, by Rev. J. McElyar, Mr. JOHN M. MILLER and Miss BLANCH E. BOLES, both of Allegheny city.

YOUNG—HOLTZMAN—On Thursday evening, May 19th, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. T. G. Barkley, Mr. WM. D. YOUNG and Miss LIZZIE E. HOLTZMAN, both of this city.

PARK—NEBLICK—On Thursday, May 19th, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., Mr. JAS. M. PARK, of Sewickleyville, Pa., and Miss HANNAH NEBLICK, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANGELL—GEORGE—On Thursday May 19th, 1870, by the Rev. W. J. Reid, Mr. A. J. ANGELL, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Miss MARY J. GEORGE, of Allegheny city.

DIED.

KENNA—On Tuesday morning, May 24, at two o'clock MARGARET KENNA, in the 22d year of her age.

MCGERVEY—Thursday morning, May 19th, 1870, MICHAEL, second eldest son of James and Elizabeth McGervey, aged 14 years.

M'CULLOUGH—On Thursday, 19th instant, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, PETER, infant son of Charles R. and Ann M'Cullough.

MILTENBERGER—On Friday, May 20, Mrs. REBECCA MILTENBERGER, relict of the late Gen. Miltenberger, Sr., aged 85 years.

FASS—On the 24th inst., at 8 a. m., at the residence of his son, Mr. J. M. Fass, No. 5 Old avenue, MICHAEL FASS, aged 79 years and 6 months.

WILLIAMS—On Monday evening, CHARLES, son of James and Jane Williams, aged 2 years and 4 months.

MCCABE—On Monday afternoon, Mrs. JAMES MCCABE, in her 53d year.

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The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age, words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment, men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which it belongs. It has distanced and lived down innumerable competitors, and is to-day the standard vegetable tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to universal confidence. Nothing can ever shake its reputation, for it is based on the individual experiences of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well known citizens of every profession occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States, where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist or general dealer considers his stock complete without it, and the returns of the internal revenue department show that its sales exceed those of any other proprietory preparative manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of Hostetter's Bitters, have convinced the whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defence when exposed to unwholesome influences, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it at one and the same time.

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